The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Sydney, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVIII. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1844. No. 2312.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

*The only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "*Sydney Morning Herald*" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are* Mr. John Harris, *and* Mr. Wm. Ball, *Collectors, Sydney;* Mr. Joseph Hunt, *Balmain;* Mr. T. M. Sloman, *Bathurst;* Mr. Laban White, *Windsor;* Mr. Hugh Taylor, *Parramatta;* Mr. A. W. Larymore, *Maitland and Wollombi;* Mr. John Brown, *Campbelltown;* Mr. John Coleman, *Penrith;* Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Deputy Postmaster, *Wollongong;* Mr. Robert Craig, Cabinetmaker, *Goulburn;* Mr. John M'Kinlay, Postmaster, *Cassilis and Merton;* Mr. John Gray, *Queanbeyan;* Mr. Thomas Hope, Deputy Postmaster, *Singleton and Jerry's Plains;* Mr. William Pritchard, Deputy Postmaster, *Liverpool;* , *Berrima;* Mr. Robert Davison, *for the District of Yass;* Mr. Thomas Dowse, *Moreton Bay;* Mr. John Houlding, Postmaster, *Raymond Terrace;* Mr. Pierce Hegarty, *Muswellbrook;* Mr. Horatio Tozer, *Port Macquarie;* Mr. Henry Alderson, *Clarence River;* Mr. Joseph Lloyd, *Port Phillip;* Captain Thom, *Launceston and Van Diemen's Land;* Mr. William Barnerd Rhodes, *Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand; who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "*Kemp and Fairfax*," or they will not be taken in. who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.*

*The "*Sydney Morning Herald*" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods* only *can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter.* Advertisements *must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid.*

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

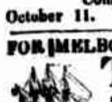


THE STEAMER *SOVEREIGN,* Henry Cape, commander, will leave Sydney for Brisbane This Evening, the 11th instant, at five o'clock.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf.
October 11. 4854

FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.



THE packet-schooner *Wave* clears at the Custom House on Saturday morning. For passage or *light freight* only, having splendid accommodation, apply to Captain Birkenshaw, on board; or to John Alger, 468, George-street. 4864

FOR LAUNCESTON DIRECT.



THE PACKET BRIG *WILLIAM* will sail for the above Port, on Saturday, the 12th instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; to

JOHN THOM.

October 8. 4852

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.



THE PACKET BRIG *EMMA,* H. T. Fox, commander, hourly expected, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to THOMAS WOOLLEY, or to JOHN ALGER.

South Australian Packet Office,
468, George-street. 4760

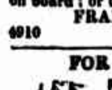
FOR PORT NICHOLSON DIRECT.



THE PACKET VESSEL *ARIEL,* Thomas Preston, commander, will have quick despatch; for freight or passage (having excellent accommodations) apply at Fotheringham's Wharf; or to

4883 J. B. METCALFE.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON AND NELSON DIRECT, AND AUCKLAND,
IF SUFFICIENT INDUCEMENT OFFERS,



THE fine fast-sailing schooner *VANGUARD,* Captain Pilfold. The above vessel will sail positively on Sunday next. Has excellent accomodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board; or to

FRANCIS MITCHELL AND CO.,
4910 Queen's Wharf.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

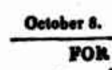


THE well-known fast-sailing frigate-built ship *ST. GEORGE,* 605 tons, James Norie, commander, has commenced loading, and, having her dead weight engaged, will meet with dispatch. For freight or passage apply to

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
Bent-street.

September 25. 4103

FOR LONDON,
WILL SAIL ON THE 20TH INSTANT,

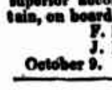


THE Ship *GREENLAW,* A1, 480 tons, Captain Edgar, has only one stern poop cabin disengaged. Apply to

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO.,
Bent-street.

October 8. 4845

FOR LONDON DIRECT,

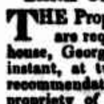


THE fine fast-sailing Ship *Pestonjee Bomanjee,* A 1, 594 tons, Captain Binnie. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain, on board; to

F. MITCHELL AND CO.; or to
J. B. METCALFE.

October 9. 4815

FOR SALE



A CUTTER of about ten tons burden, coppered and decked, with anchor, chain, sails, and boat complete, ready for sea immediately. This small vessel has superior sea qualities. For further particulars apply to J.H.S., at Mr. John Marrington's, corn dealer, Kent-street. 4785

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

THE Proprietors of Stock in this Bank are requested to meet at the Banking-house, George-street, on Saturday, the 26th instant, at twelve o'clock, to consider the recommendation of the Directors as to the propriety of returning to the Shareholders seventeen per cent. of the Capital Stock of the Bank, and of writing off the Capital the further sum of thirty three per cent., the estimated loss sustained by the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JOHN BLACK, Cashier.

October 8. 4832

Commissariat Office,
Sydney, 7th October, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Contractor for the supply of Provisions, Forage, &c., for the Military and Convict services in the district of Bathurst, having given the stipulated notice to terminate his contract on the 30th of November next, Tenders will be received at this Office until Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at noon, for furnishing the said supplies from the 1st of December next, to the 31st March, 1845, under the terms and conditions originally published by Deputy Commissary-General Miller for the purpose, by advertisement dated 2nd January, 1844, and inserted in the *Government Gazette* of the 6th of that month, pages 32, 33, and 34, the particulars of which, with printed forms of Tender, may be had by application at this Office.

The Tenders to be sealed, and in duplicate. None will be received unless this is adhered to.

T. W. RAMSAY,
4764 Deputy Commissary-General.

AUSTRALIAN SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

TENDERS will be received until noon of Monday, the 20th October, for the roof of the new building. The plans and specification may be seen at the office of

HENRY GINN, Architect.
Macquarie-place. 4816

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BOOK AND JOB PRINTING,

PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by

KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

AT a Meeting held at the Rose Inn, Penrith, on Tuesday, the 24th day of September, 1844, it was resolved that the PENRITH ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RACES should take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th days of October next, and that the following prizes be run for:—

FIRST DAY.

First Race.

The PENRITH TOWN PLATE of thirty sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each; entrance, £3; heats, two miles; three entrances or no race; for horses of all ages, weight for age.

Second Race.

The MAIDEN PLATE of twenty sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each; entrance, £2; heats, one mile and a distance; three entrances or no race; weight for age.

Third Race.

The TALLYHO STAKES of five sovereigns each, with £15 added, for all horses carrying eleven stone; heats, one mile and a distance; entrance, £2; three entrances or no race. The winner to be sold by auction for £15, any deficiency to be made up, or any surplus to be added to the funds.

SECOND DAY.

First Race.

A HURDLE RACE of twenty-five sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, three miles, over nine leaps, four feet high; entrance £2 10s.; three entrances or no race; carrying eleven stone.

Second Race.

A HACK HURDLE RACE of ten sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of two sovereigns each, two miles, over six leaps, three feet six inches; entrance £1; three entrances or no race; catch weight.

THIRD DAY.

First Race.

The PUBLICANS' PURSE of thirty sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each; entrance, £3; heats, two miles; three entrances or no race; for horses of all ages, weight for age. The winner of the Town Plate to carry seven pounds extra, at the discretion of the stewards.

Second Race.

The LADIES' PURSE of twenty sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each; entrance £2; one heat, three times round; three entrances or no race; weight for age.

Third Race.

The BEATEN PLATE of ten sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of two sovereigns each; one heat, twice round; for all beaten horses at this meeting.

Fourth Race.

A FLAT HACK RACE of ten sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of two sovereigns each; entrance, £1; three entrances or no race; heats, one mile. The winner to be sold for ten pounds, if demanded by the second horse; catch weight.

The weights to be carried at this meeting the same as at Homebush.

Stewards—Mr. Thomas Hadley; Mr. Michael Hogan; Mr. Charles York.

Clerk of the Course—Mr. James Ryan.

Judge—J. L. Templar, Esq.

Secretary and Treasurer—Mr. John Perry.

No person allowed to enter a horse unless a subscriber to the amount of three guineas, unless for the Hack Race, for which one guinea will qualify.

All entrances to be made at the Rose Inn, on Monday, the 21st day of October, at five o'clock P.M.

The Gate and Grand Stand to be sold by public auction, likewise the Booth under the Grand Stand to be sold by public auction to any publican in the district who is a subscriber to the amount of five pounds. The sale to take place on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, at twelve o'clock.

All applications for Booths to be made at the Rose Inn, Penrith, on or before the day of the sale. 4135

TO LANCELOT IREDALE, ESQ., SURRY HILLS.

SIR,—We, the undersigned, Citizens of Cook's Ward, respectfully request you will permit us to put you in nomination for a City Councillor, to represent this Ward at the coming Election; and we pledge ourselves to use our best endeavours that you may be duly elected, feeling assured that our interests will be faithfully guarded by you as our Representative in the City Council.

William Brady	Walter Shoults
Reuben Uther	Thomas Ferrier
C. Nightingale	Robert Hume
W. Wyatt	William Jenkins
R. Read	Edmund Martin
Joseph B. Olifle	John Bluck
B. Honslow	George Styles
J. Harrison	Leonard Elvey
S. Stevenson	John Adam
Thomas Swindells	John Hillis
John Wheeler	Edward Wilde
William Butt	W. H. Strafford.
John Connolly	

Sydney, September 10.

TO THE CITIZEN ELECTORS OF COOK'S WARD, SYDNEY.

GENTLEMEN,—In acceding to your kind requisition, presented to me this day, I beg to assure you that, if I am so fortunate as to be placed by your suffrages in the honorable position of a City Councillor, it shall be my constant endeavour to justify you in your choice, by devoting my best energies to the promoting and guarding of the general interests of my fellow-citizens.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
LANCELOT IREDALE.

George-street, September 12. 3430

TO THE CITIZENS AND ELECTORS OF GIPPS WARD.

GENTLEMEN, — Having been requested, by several influential Citizens of your Ward, *to come forward as a candidate* for one of the vacancies in the City Council, I respectfully solicit the favour of your votes and suffrages at the forthcoming election of Councillors.

My long residence in Sydney, and known business habits, will, I trust, be deemed a sufficient guarantee for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your very obedient humble servant,
HENRY FISHER,
Cumberland Lodge, and City Depôt.

Sydney, August 31. 2896

TO PUBLICANS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned, grateful for the patronage he has received for many years past in his business as a wine and spirit merchant, announces his retirement in favour of his late partner Mr. Henry Macdermott, who is respectfully recommended to his friends.

RICHARD BROWNLOW.

Sydney, September 27. 4214

THE SHIPPING GAZETTE, AND SYDNEY GENERAL TRADE LIST.

THE Twenty-ninth Number of the *Shipping Gazette* was published on Saturday, and will be continued every Saturday afternoon.

Contents:—Arrivals and Departures of Shipping for the week; Imports and Exports for the week; Vessels laid on for London; the Shipping Intelligence of the week, including News from the Out-ports, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, South Australia, Calcutta, and the Mauritius; List of Ships in Harbour; the *Juno,* Whaler; Loss of the *Magnet;* Newcastle. Commercial Remarks; Wool Market; Quantity of Spirits and Tobacco in Bond; Price Current; Freights, &c.

⁂ Advertisements received for the above till ten o'clock on the mornings of publication. Terms same as for the *Morning Herald.*

Terms:	£	s.	d.
One copy, per quarter	0	7	6
Two copies, ditto	0	12	0
Three copies, ditto	0	16	6
Four copies, ditto	1	1	0
Six copies, per annum	5	0	0

KEMP AND FAIRFAX,
Proprietors.

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS INTERESTED IN THE SALE OF COLONIAL PRODUCE.

R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, George-street, Sydney, opposite the Barrack Gate, begs respectfully to inform settlers and others that he will sell Wool, Tallow, Hides, Stock, and other Colonial Produce, at a Commission of one and a half per cent., which does not exceed the rate charged by the London brokers.

After the experience of last season, R. F. need not point out the advantage of this mode of sale, as it was universally admitted that wool, &c., realized fully ten per cent. more by auction than by private sale.

In the rear of the present auction rooms there is an extensive store, which will be appropriated for the reception of colonial produce until the day of sale, for which no charge will be made; also a large yard, affording every facility for unloading drays, &c. 3434

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

THE undersigned begs to inform *parties interested in the sale of colonial produce,* that he is prepared to make advances on wool, tallow, hides, &c., intended either for private sale or public auction, and that he will store the same NINETY DAYS without any charge for rent. His spacious stores will admit upwards of 1000 bales of wool; and any quantity of tallow and hides may be stored in his dry and cool cellars.

To meet the Times, ONE PER CENT. COMMISSION will be charged for effecting the sale.

SAMUEL LYONS,
Auctioneer.

George street and Charlotte-place. 3800

MANEROO. SHEARING SUPPLIES.

THE Settlers the District of Maneroo are informed, that they can be furnished with all necessary shearing supplies at the Store, Boyd Town, Twofold, Bay, at moderate prices:—

Tea	M'Manus's Parramatta Drays
Sugar	
Flour	Woolpacks
Tobacco	Sheep shears
Salt	Seaming twine
Soap	Boots and shoes
Soda	Blankets and rugs
Corrosive sublimate	Slops of every description
Hardware	
Earthenware	

N. B. Sheep, cattle, hides, sheepskins, wool, or tallow, delivered at the township, taken in exchange, the distance from Hibbert's being forty miles, on an excellent road. Every facility for the shipment of wool and produce by regular packets to Sydney. 894

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE.

MR. DEANE will be happy to receive Pupils, on very moderate terms, for the Pianoforte, Flute, Guitar, Violoncello, &c.

For sale, one cottage and two square Pianofortes, an excellent Violoncello, easy Pianoforte Music for beginners, Roman and English Violin Strings, Hairs for Bows, Bridges, &c. Music copied correctly and with despatch.

Wanted to purchase, a good Cabinet Pianoforte, for Cash.

N.B.—Pianofortes carefully and correctly tuned.

275, Castlereagh-street,
Opposite the Old Court House. 4834

MILITARY DUCKS AND DRILLS

MESSRS. Pite and Preston beg to inform gentlemen and the public they have just received their usual supply of SUPERIOR SHRUNK MILITARY DUCKS AND DRILLS, and white Marseilles Quilting, which have in past seasons given such unparalleled satisfaction to customers; these goods are warranted to be the very best that can be manufactured, and not to shrink, and to meet the times will be made to measure with first rate cut and workmanship, at the lowest possible price.

Pite and Preston have also received a complete assortment of every article suitable for a tailoring trade of the first order, and can at all times supply a complete suit of clothes made to measure, in ten hours.

Gentlemen's white and coloured shirts, India-rubber braces, stocks, scarfs, and opera ties, at very reduced prices.

Emporium, 263, Pitt-street. 4906

300,000 MANILA CIGARS!

ALDIS has on hand (and the only holder of any stock) Nos. 3, 4, and 5 MANILA CIGARS, ex *Nuevo Bilbaino, Alfred, Bencoolen, Trinidad, William, Giraffe, Cecilia,* and other choice arrivals, and is happy to inform the public that his extensive stock enables ALDIS to *sell at the original retail prices!*

☞ Good Cigars 55s. per 1000. 4909

FOR SALE,

THE CARGO of the *IANTHE,* from Boston, now about to be landed at Botts's Wharf, consisting of

Tobacco, in kegs and cases
Hops
Flour
Pitch, tar, rosin, potash, turpentine
Candles—tallow and sperm
Cheese, chocolate, dried apples, pickles, salmon
Furniture, pine lumber, glassware
Salt
A variety of other articles.

By WILLIAM C. BOTTS,
Agent.

Wharf, Darling Harbour, Sept. 17. 3663

TEAS! TEAS!! THE FINEST AND CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.

To Storekeepers, Settlers, Private Families, and the Trade.

THE undersigned begs to make known that he has now on hand, about

250 whole chests
600 half chests, and
400 quarter chests

of that very superior HYSONSKIN TEA, ex *ANNIE,* just landed, which has been pronounced by all judges to be decidedly the most splendid sample that has arrived in Sydney for many years, being, with regard to *quality* alone, fully 10s. per chest better than any other shipment at present in the market: to which he begs to add, that the whole chests weigh from 7 lbs. to 8 lbs. heavier than any other teas, and the halves from 3 lbs. to 4 lb. heavier—warranted.

The proportion of halves to whole chests is nearly 3 to 1—and the quarters will be sold 5 to the chest.

Storekeepers and the trade will find this tea for retailing, decidedly the most advantageous they can purchase, both on account of the extra weight and superior quality; and private families, on account of the large proportion of small packages—which will be sold at the same rate as the whole chests—cannot possibly have a more economical and useful article.

ALSO,

Still on hand, about one hundred chests of the well known *Trinidad's.*

JOHN STIRLING,
559, George-street, opposite Bridge-street.
4756

FINE TEA.

Finest Hyson .... 3s. *per lb.*
Finest Souchong .... 3s. „

TO connoisseurs and lovers of a good cup these are recommended as the best and cheapest in the market.

A proportionate reduction by the package.

ROBERT PORTER,
4879 City Tea Warehouse.

CAVENDISH TOBACCO AND FRESH AMERICAN FLOUR

JUST LANDED, and on Sale, at the Stores of the Undersigned—
500 Boxes of superior Cavendish Tobacco
200 Barrels of Fresh American Flour, at

ISAAC SIMMONS'S
4780 City Mart, 474, George-street.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned—

Sugar
Coffee
Tea
Rice, Patna
Woolpacks, 9 and 10 lbs.
Two and three bushel bags
Canvas, assorted
Seaming twine
Rope, patent Europe
Tarpaulins
Corrosive sublimate
Copper sheathing and nails
Shot, assorted
White lead and paints.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

Campbell's Wharf. 4106

GIG AND HARNESS.

FOR SALE, a first-rate Stanhope Gig, nearly new, and Harness complete, to be seen at Robbs' Coach-building Yard, George-street South, near the Emu Inn. 4766

BELLINGER CEDAR. TO SHIPPERS, MERCHANTS, &c.

ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND FEET, the cargoes ex *Petrel* and *George,* finest quality ever offered for sale. Apply to

MARK LAST,
4883 Union Wharf.

BALMAIN PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD by Private Contract, all that piece or parcel of land, containing about one acre and a-quarter, situated and lying between the property of Mr. T. H. Bass, on the north, and Captain Munro's cottage, on the south; on which are erected three dwelling houses, two of which are let to respectable tenants; the other, a most splendid two-story house, just finished in the first-rate style, fit for the reception of any respectable family. There is also one hundred and two (102) feet of water frontage, with a good substantial stone wharf, with fixture for heaving down vessels (depth of water for the largest size vessels); a boat shade all complete, for any ship or boat builder to carry on business to any extent. This property is most delightfully situated, with a splendid view to Darling Harbour, Port Jackson, the Light-house, and the City of Sydney. Terms most liberal—one-half of the purchase-money may remain secured on the property. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM BURNICLE,
4433 Kent-street north, near the Gas Works.

MORETON BAY.

TO BE SOLD, a good INN in that district. There are an excellent garden and paddocks attached to it. The greater part of the furniture would be included in the bargain. The purchaser might have possession immediately. For price and further particulars apply to

ROBERT GRAHAM.

Jamison-street, October 8. 4838

WOOL.

THE undersigned are Cash buyers of wool.

SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.,
184 Harrington-street Church-hill.

WOOL, SHEEP FAT, AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned are purchasers of wool, fat sheep, and sheepskins, in any quantities, for cash.

6295 J. T. ARMITAGE AND CO.

WOOL AND TALLOW.

WOOL AND TALLOW purchased, or a liberal cash advance given thereon upon the day of delivery into store, for consignment to Liverpool or London, by

BUCHANAN AND CO.

Office—Lyons-buildings, George-street.
Stores—Darling Harbour Wharf, late Gosling, Brown, and Co.'s. 3718

THE BEST COLONIAL SOAP in exchange for Tallow, at the Manufactory of the undersigned, Liverpool-street.

JOHN NEWSHAM.

September 26. 4141

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or advance on WOOL, OIL, TALLOW, or other colonial produce, consigned for sale to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Magniac, Jardine, and Co.

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
2862 Fort-street.

TO MICHAEL GANNON,

of the City of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Builder.

SIR,—I hereby give you notice of my intention to exercise the power of sale contained in an indenture of release by way of mortgage, bearing date the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and made between yourself and Mary your wife of the one part, and Richard Jones, therein described as of Sydney aforesaid, Esquire, President of the Bank of New South Wales, on behalf of himself and others his partners in the said Bank, of the other part, whereby all that parcel of land, situate in the parish of Saint James, in the city of Sydney aforesaid, containing one rood and twenty-nine perches, bounded on the west by Brisbane-street eighty feet, on the south by an easterly line of two hundred and forty feet, on the east by a northerly line of eighty-one feet, and on the north by a westerly line to the commencing corner in Brisbane-street; also, all that parcel of land, situate in the parish and city aforesaid, containing one rood twenty-eight perches and three-quarters of a perch, bounded on the west by Brisbane street eighty feet, on the south by an easterly line of two hundred and thirty-eight feet, on the east by a northerly line of eighty-one feet, and on the north by a westerly line to the commencing corner in Brisbane-street: and also, all that parcel of land, containing by admeasurement ten acres two roods and fourteen perches, more or less, situated in the district of Bulanaming, in the county of Cumberland, in the colony aforesaid, bounded on the north-east by lot twenty-one, commencing at a newly-formed road two rods wide leading into the Sydney and Cook's River road, bearing west forty degrees north seventeen chains eighty-seven links; on the north-west by a creek falling into Cook's River, separating it from the estate of the late Dr. Wardell; on the south-west by lot twenty-five, bearing east forty degrees south nineteen chains twenty-five links; and on the south-east by the aforesaid newly-formed road, bearing north forty degrees east five chains seventy links, to the commencing point, with the hereditaments, were conveyed and assured unto the said Richard Jones, his heirs, and assigns, and successors, to secure payment of three thousand three hundred and sixteen pounds, with interest thereon, after the rate and in the parts, shares, and proportions, and at or on the days or times, and in manner in the said indenture mentioned and appointed for payment thereof respectively, unless the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixteen pounds, with all interest due for the same, and all costs and expenses occasioned by nonpayment thereof, shall be paid within one calendar month next after first publishing this notice. As witness my hand, this third day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

R. CAMPBELL, Jun.,
President of the Bank of New South Wales.
4875

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN MURRAY, DRAPER, WINDSOR.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A dividend of five shillings in the pound in the above estate, will be payable at my office, on and after the 10th of October, 1844.

H. BELL,
Official Assignee.

468, George street. 4863

IN THE ESTATE OF JOSHUA JOHN MOORE.

THE Creditors in the above Estate are requested to call at the office of the undersigned, on and after This Day, the 11th instant, and receive the first dividend of 9s 6d. in the pound, in conformity with a plan of distribution confirmed by the Court; promissory notes must be produced.

BUYERS AND LOCHHEAD,
66, Hunter-street.

October 11. 4878

IN JOHN NEILSON'S ESTATE.

A FURTHER DIVIDEND of sixpence in the pound will be payable at my office on and after Monday, the 30th of September, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, to those creditors who have proved their claims in the estate.

HUTCHINSON BELL.

468, George-street. 4366

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership between Garrett and West, Butchers, of Sussex-street, was dissolved on the 31st day of March last, parties indebted to the said firm are requested to pay their respective accounts without delay to prevent legal proceedings.

J. GARRETT.
WILLIAM WEST.

Witness—Thomas Bird.
N. Markey. 4896

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have family letters for Alfred Ford, who arrived per *Carthagenian,* from Liverpool, early in 1842.

4880 SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

CARPENTERS' WORK.

TENDERS for carpenters' work are required. Apply on the premises, Mr. Moffitt's, Pitt-street. Mr. Moffitt does not bind himself to accept the lowest tender.
4894

WANTED, by the undersigned, ten or twenty thousand Sheep, on halves of increase and wool, either with or without stations. Apply (if by letter, post paid,) at Wollombi; or at Petty's Hotel, Sydney.

RICHARD A. WISEMAN.

Wollombi, August 1. 1539

TO TEACHERS.

WANTED, to take charge of the Infant Department in a School at Melbourne, Port Phillip, a Teacher, who can be well recommended. He must be competent to teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and the other branches of an English Education, and of communicating religious instruction. A knowledge of vocal music would be a recommendation. None need apply whose moral and religious character will not bear the strictest scrutiny. For further particulars apply to the Rev. Dr. Fullerton, 57, Pitt-street South Sydney. 4817

SCAB DOCTOR.

WANTED, a man who thoroughly understands the curing of the scab in sheep. No one need apply unless he can be recommended as having had considerable colonial experience. Apply at the *Herald* Office.

Sydney, October 3. 4650

WORKING OVERSEER.

WANTED, a working overseer, who has had colonial experience, and thoroughly understands agriculture as practised in the Lothians. A married man will be preferred. None but persons having good testimonials need apply. Wages, £30 a year. Apply to Mr. Wentworth, at Mrs. Atkinson's, Jamison-street, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock in the morning. 4866

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

To Constables and Others in the District of Moreton Bay.

THE undersigned having received information that his Store at South Brisbane, Moreton Bay, has been feloniously broken open during his absence in Sydney, and two cases of goods, together with the contents of a third, taken away. The above reward will be paid to any person who will give such information as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the party or parties concerned, on application either to himself or to Mr. Walter Harris, Blue Posts, in King street, Sydney.

J. HARRIS.

Sydney, October 8. 4834

TO LET, in the most central part of George-street, five rooms on the first floor, (private entrance to same), recently occupied as the Sydney District Council Chambers, will be let in the whole or separate. Rent very moderate. Apply to J. J. Cohen, Silversmith and Watchmaker, Temple of Fashion, George-street. 4823

TO BE LET OR SOLD, those two splendidly finished three-story houses situated in Upper Fort-street, opposite the Flag-staff: if sold, 25 per cent. cash deposit; the remainder (75 per cent.) to remain secured on the premises for 10 years at 8 per cent. per annum—interest to be paid quarterly. For further particulars apply to the owner, John Dailey, 671, George-street North.

October 8. 4824

TO LET, a Verandah Cottage, containing four rooms and an excellent kitchen, beautifully situated in Wentworth-street, Miller's Point, near the waterside. Rent moderate. Apply to William Turton, "Barley Mow Inn," corner of Park and Castlereagh Streets. 4614

A FAMILY RESIDENCE,

At the corner of Pitt and Liverpool streets,
TO LET.

THOSE commodious PREMISES at the corner of the streets above named, with detached stables, coach-house, &c., at present occupied by Dr. Thomson. Possession will be given on 30th October next. Apply to

S. LYONS,
Corner of George-street and Charlotte-place.
3428

A HOUSE TO LET in Sydney-place, near the Cattle Market. Apply to S. Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place.
4152

A VERANDAH COTTAGE, in Brisbane-street, South Head Road, near Hyde Park, to let. Apply to S. Lyons, George street and Charlotte-place. 4153

TO BE LET ON LEASE,

THE following PROPERTIES, rent moderate:—

Commodious Store in Queen's-place, Sydney, lately in the occupation of Mr. Edye Manning.

Darling Point Cottage, a very convenient residence, containing nine rooms, with stable, coach-house, &c, adjoining the grounds of Dr. Nicholson, M.C.

Campbelltown, one hundred acre farm, with a convenient residence, thirteen acres garden, and several paddocks in cultivation; the whole fenced in.

Illawarra, the cottage residence at Bulli, lately in the occupation of Captain Westmacott, containing eight rooms, detached kitchen, store room, stable, with garden and about twenty acres attached.

The remainder of the estate may be let at the expiration of the lease of the present tenant.—(1st May, 1845.) It consists of about 600 acres, 60 acres in cultivation; most part of the land is fenced into paddocks; there is a barn 50 feet by 25, piggery, and substantial outbuilding for farm servants. The whole is admirably adapted to dairy and agricultural purposes.

Bowthorne Estate.—2900 acres, situate at the junction of the Hunter and Paterson Rivers, distant about three miles from Maitland; about 800 acres of this property is cleared, and in cultivation, and leased to numerous small tenants. The homestead consists of a good house of ten rooms, with extensive and well arranged farm buildings; there is also a small brick-built cottage of eight rooms and out-houses, known as Hopewell Cottage.

Hinton Estate.—This property adjoins the Estate of Bowthorne, consisting of 640 acres, about two-thirds of which is of the best description of alluvial land, cleared and in cultivation, and leased to numerous small tenants; the homestead consists of an excellent brick-built cottage, with out-offices and large garden, now in the occupation of Mr. Bird. There is also a house known as the Victoria Inn, in the occupation of Mrs. James.

Sherwood Estate.—About 1200 acres of land situated two miles from Parramatta; the estate is well watered, and is covered with valuable timber, which the tenant will have permission to cut and sell.

ALSO,

Two small Cottages on the Newtown Road, late in the possession of Mr. G. Eager.

ALSO,

283 Acres on the Liverpool Road, about eight miles from Sydney; the land is partly fenced, and a small portion cleared, late in the possession of Mr. J. Newton.

ALSO,

A Homestead within seven miles of Bathurst, situate on the Macquarie River, and known as Broadwater; it consists of about 900 acres of land, commanding an extensive run. The house, stable, and barn, have been recently erected, at a considerable expense. There is a large garden attached, with fences, paddocks, and a portion of the land is in cultivation, late in the possession of Mr. Carter.

Application to be made to Oswald Bloxsome, Esq., Loan Company's Office, 218, Elizabeth-street.

Sydney, September 17. 3812

TO BE LET, from the 1st January next, for such term of years as may be agreed on, either together or separately, the sheep farms, Lan's Hole and the Water Holes, situated on the Moneroo road, about eighteen miles from Queanbeyan. The former will feed 3500 sheep, or 450 head of cattle—the latter 2500 sheep, or 300 head of cattle. Apply to R. Campbell, Sen., Esq., George-street, or Mr. Neil Kennedy, Duntroon, Queanbeyan.

Sydney, September 16. 3769

TO LET, that beautifully situated and genteel family residence, "Moorfield Cottage," Balmain; it contains every accommodation requisite for a family of respectability. Suitable out-offices, garden, &c. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at Mount Shamrock, of Mr. Blake. 3949

SALES BY AUCTION.

SPLENDID DINNER, TEA, BREAKFAST, AND TOILET SERVICES.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia,

THIS DAY, 11th INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

One large dinner service, richly gilt
One large dinner service, blue Victoria pattern
One large dinner service, Brighton pattern
China pattern toilet services, entirely new designs, complete
Printed bowls
Large sized cups and saucers, with devices, suitable for teetotallers
Turquoise jugs, with covers
Casks breakfast bowls and saucers, each 25 dozen

The whole can be viewed on Thursday, the day previous to sale.

Terms at sale. 4813

SUPERIOR COLONIAL NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, SUPER CALICOES,

Glassware, Ale and Porter, Port Wine, &c.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market Place,

THIS DAY, 11th OCTOBER,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,

Twelve kegs superior colonial negrohead tobacco
Fifty boxes black tea
Twenty cases port wine
Twenty casks bottled ale and porter
One case fruits
One case super calicoes
Three casks glassware, and other goods
Eighteen vols. *London Morning Herald* Newspaper, from the year 1789 to 1813 inclusive.

Terms—Cash. 496

CATTLE AT NEW ENGLAND.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by auction, for the benefit of whom it may concern, at their Rooms, 18, Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 11th INSTANT,
At Twelve o'clock,

Sixty head of Cattle, a mixed herd, running at Beardie Plains, New England.
Also, One stock horse.

Terms at sale. 4884

VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS. IMPORTANT MEDICAL WORKS.
ANATOMICAL AND OTHER ILLUSTRATIONS.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by auction, at their rooms, No. 18, Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 11th OCTOBER.
At three o'clock, p.m., precisely,

A choice and valuable collection of Books, important Medical Works, Illustrations, &c., to be sold without reserve.

Catalogues at the Auctioneers'. 4942

GIGS, JAUNTING CAR, PATENT MANGLE, AND SUPERFINE DRESS COATS.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th INSTANT,
At eleven o'clock precisely,

One new open balustraded gig, of newest design, built on the Stanhope principle, with extra best shafts, patent mail axles, best lamps, &c.
One close pannelled ditto, built and finished as above, no lamps
One jaunting car, new design, built by that celebrated coach-builder, Mr. Abraham Brook, Prince-street, Edinburgh
One patent mangle (new design)

ALSO,

Twenty superior dress coats.

Terms at sale. 4849

TO GROCERS, CABINETMAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 11th OCTOBER,
at eleven o'clock,

Two cases damask table linen and napkins
Nine large size chimney glasses, in gilt frames
One case of coffin furniture
Eighty boxes Cape raisins
Thirty kegs superior South Australian butter.

Terms at sale. 4792

PRIME, SHIP BISCUIT.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, the 11th OCTOBER,
At Eleven o'clock,

About 2½ tons ship biscuit, in bags, fresh baked.

Terms at sale. 4885

COFFIN FURNITURE.
TO UNDERTAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by Auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

THIS DAY, 11th OCTOBER,
at eleven o'clock,

Two cases coffin furniture complete.

Terms at sale. 4902

TAYLOR'S PORTER,
WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, without reserve, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place, on

SATURDAY, 12th OCTOBER,
At Eleven o'clock,

Fifty hogsheads Taylor's Porter.

Terms at sale. 4886

TALLOW, HIDES, WOOL, AND SHEEPSKINS.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Coxen.—By order of the Trustee and Official Assignee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on

SATURDAY, the 12th OCTOBER,

Eleven casks beef tallow, boiled down at the Windemere establishment
Seventy-three hides, cured and bibled for the London market at the above establishment
Four hogsheads mutton tallow
One hundred sheepskins, with the wool on
Five bales wool.

Terms at sale. 4878

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

ARRIVALS.—None.

DEPARTURES.—None.

CLEARANCES.

October 10.—*Maid of Athens*, schooner, Captain Hews, for Hongkong, with sundries. Passengers—Mrs. Hewis, Mrs. Desandt, Mr. Cannon, and Mr. Kennedy.

October 10.—*Julia*, brig, Captain Robinson, for Tahiti, with coals, &c.

THE "CORSAIR."—The steamer *Corsair* will commence running to Moreton Bay about the first week in November.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION. THIS DAY.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, Mutton Hams, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Tobacco, Calicoes, Glassware, Ale, Porter, Wine, Drills, &c.

MESSRS. DAVIDSON AND RUDD.—At their Rooms, at 12 o'clock, Cattle at New England; at 3 o'clock, P.M., Books, Parchment, Surgical instruments.

MR. S. LYONS.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Table Linen, Chimney Glasses, Groceries, Ship Biscuit, Coffin Furniture, &c.

MR. G. SMITH.—On the premises, No. 4, Druitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Groceries, Shop Fixtures, Household Furniture.

MR. MORT.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wines, Ale, Mess Beef, Butter, Wool Bags, Gunny Bags, and bay Horse; at half-past 1, London Stout.

MR. W. G. MOORE.—At his Rooms, this evening, Books.

THE AUCTIONEERS' PETITION.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—You will oblige me to remark in your paper to-morrow morning, that the "other Auctioneer" mentioned in this day's *Herald*, under the head of "Petition for Night Auctions" (at the foot) has no reference to,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

October 10. THOMAS STUBBS.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY

October.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER. morn	even
11	FRIDAY	5 42	6 18	7 18	7 42

New Moon, Oct. 12, 28 m. past 9, morning.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1844.

'Sworn to no master, of no sect am I.'

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

EDUCATION.

Major WENTWORTH presented a petition from the Rev. John Thomas Lynch, and the members of the Roman Catholic community at Maitland, against the adoption of the system of General Education recommended by the Committee.

The petition, which was drawn up in the form of that adopted at the general meeting in St. Mary's Cathedral, and had six hundred signatures attached to it, was read and received.

PORT PHILLIP MAILS.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice, that on the following day, he should enquire of the Colonial Secretary whether any steps had yet been taken to ensure the regular delivery of the overland mail from Port Phillip.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that he was perfectly willing to give every information to the House which he had in his power to render; but he could not see the utility of having this particular question repeated day after day, when he had already told them all he could upon the subject.

Mr. ROBINSON said, that he had not yet received what he could consider a satisfactory answer.

The subject then dropped.

UNEMPLOYED MECHANICS.

Mr. WENTWORTH presented a petition from twenty-one mechanics, setting forth that they had been discharged on Saturday last from their employment in the Supreme Court House, where they had been previously engaged—that they have each a family comprising from five to six children—and that they would be plunged in the greatest destitution unless some relief was extended to them from that Council. It was therefore prayed by the petitioners that some speedy means of affording them employment might be resorted to, in order to save them from their anticipated destitution. In presenting this petition, Mr Wentworth said that he hoped his honorable friend the Colonial Secretary would use his influence to press into early operation the public works recommended by the Committee of which the Colonial Treasurer was Chairman, as this was the only means by which he could foresee any chance of affording employment to these petitioners or to others in similar distressed circumstances.

The petition was then read and received.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. WINDEYER gave notice of his intention to move to-morrow (this day), that a large proportion of the members of this House having urgent occasion to leave Sydney for the purpose of attending sheep shearing, this House at its rising do adjourn to the 27th November next. And that on the 27th of November he would move for a call of the House on the 2nd of December.

MESSAGES.

In the course of yesterday's debate the following messages were brought up from the Governor, and communicated to the House by the SPEAKER:—

PORT PHILLIP.—B. BOYD, ESQ.

Message from his Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council, referring a case to a decision of the Council, under the eighteenth clause of the Constitutional Act of the colony, 5 and 6 Victoria, c. 76.

Gentlemen,—Under the eighteenth clause of the 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 76, I have to refer to the decision of the Council the following question, viz.:—Whether the seat in the Council, lately vacated by Sir Thomas Mitchell, be still vacant; or whether it has been filled up by the election of Mr. Benjamin Boyd.

I shall cause the papers connected with the question to be laid before the Council.

GEORGE GIPPS.

Government House,
Sydney, 10th October, 1844.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Message be printed and taken into consideration this day, at the same time laying upon the table the papers referred to, which were ordered to be printed with the Message.

Message from his Excellency the Governor to the Legislative Council, transmitting to the Council the Draft of a Law, to suspend, from year to year, the seventieth clause of the Act of the Governor and Council, for incorporating the city of Sydney.

Gentlemen,—Herewith I submit to the consideration of the Council a draft of a law, intituled "A Bill to suspend, for a limited period, so much of an Act of the Governor and Council of New South Wales, to declare the town of Sydney to be a city, and to incorporate the inhabitants thereof, as relates to the estimating and levying a rate for the police of the said city."

GEORGE GIPPS.

Government House,
Sydney, 10th October, 1844.

This Message was ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consideration this day.

DEBATE ON EDUCATION.

The SPEAKER called upon the Clerk of the Council to read the first order of the day, which was the resumption of the debate on the Report of the Select Committee on Education, and stated, that before any further question was submitted, the House must decide upon the motion for the previous question, which on Friday evening last had been moved by Mr. Berry, and seconded by Mr. Lamb.

Mr. COWPER (Member for Cumberland) said, that having on the previous night moved the adjournment of the debate, it now became his duty to offer some observations on the various questions which had been submitted to the House. The main question before the House was, whether the House would, or would not, adopt the Report of the Select Committee appointed by the Council to devise the means of placing Education on a basis suited to the wants and wishes of the community. And to the consideration of this question, therefore, he should first address himself. It had been his misfortune to differ from the Committee in preparing the Report which had been submitted to the House; and the same reasons which had prevented him from voting in favour of the Report in Committee, would now prevent him from voting for its adoption. Before proceeding further, however, he wished to correct an erroneous impression which had gone abroad, with respect to the position which he, himself, occupied in the matter; and this appeared a favourable opportunity for setting the public mind right upon the point. So far from it being the fact that the Report of the Committee was approved by five out of the six members of the Church of England who were on the Committee, two only voted in favour of it. It was true that he, Mr. Cowper, was the only member of the Church of England who was present when the Report was under discussion that did not agree with it; but there were only two members of the Church of England who supported it; and, therefore, the inference that all but himself had voted for it was incorrect. Some weight had been attached to this circumstance out of doors, and although he had hitherto abstained from stating in the Council how the matter really stood, it did not appear to him, he must say, that the charge of unreasonableness, which had been preferred against those who opposed the adoption of this Report, could be laid at his door. On the contrary, in Committee he had told those members who agreed to the Report, that it would be opposed; he had warned them of the sort of opposition it would receive, and he had endeavoured to convince them, as he believed himself, that their conclusions were based upon false data. He the less regretted that he now felt bound to oppose the adoption of the Report of the Committee, because, as he had before said, he plainly informed the Committee of the opposition which the Report would receive from him. He held it as a general rule, that a Report of a Select Committee of the Council ought to be supported, if possible, and that the members ought to act towards each other with candour and forbearance in all questions referred to them by the Council for enquiry, and for their opinions. The present question, however, was one of greater importance than any that the Council had yet had before it; and he submitted, that in reporting on such a subject, the Committee should have based their Report upon accurate data. That the data on which this Report was founded were not accurate, he need only refer to the statement as to the number of children who were receiving no education. The Committee stated that the number was to be taken at 13,000. This statement, he should be prepared to show, was incorrect, and consequently that all the conclusions founded upon it were incorrect. As a member of the Select Committee he had had ample opportunity of observing how deficient was the information possessed by honorable members as to the state of Education in this country. The honorable member for Melbourne, who had taken a prominent part in bringing this subject under the consideration of the Council, who had evinced so much zeal in his advocacy of the introduction of a general system, of the system propounded for Ireland by Lord Stanley, knew so little of the real state of the colony, was so misled by his biassed feelings, as to examine some of the witnesses under the persuasion that the children in the colony exceeded 50,000 in number. The hon. member had put a question to the Lord Bishop of Australia (No. 17 in the Appendix) in which he estimated the number at 52,000; and although subsequent statements had appeared in print that the number amounted to 40,000, he believed this far above the number, and he believed it had been explained by the Colonial Secretary, that the statistical returns included all who were under twenty-one years of age.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that the returns included those only who were under fourteen years of age.

Mr. COWPER resumed.—The statement now made by the honorable the Colonial Secretary only tended to convince him, more than he was before convinced, that no dependence whatever could be placed upon the statements which had been laid upon the table of the House in respect to the matter, and that consequently all inferences attempted to be drawn from them must be incorrect. He had been at some pains to ascertain correctly the number of children who were not receiving education, and whatever statements might have been made elsewhere—and whether the honorable member for Melbourne had or had not, as he was inclined to believe, caused the statement that there were 40,000 children in the colony, to be published—he, Mr. Cowper, was strongly inclined to believe that the number of children not receiving education amounted to under 5000, rather than to 13,000, as alleged in the Report of the Committee. Whatever might be the fact as to the statement of the number of children in the colony, there was another statement which had been made by the honorable member for Melbourne which required correction. That honorable member had stated that he had found on enquiry, that although the Government returns gave the average attendance at St. Philip's school at 200, there were in reality only an average of 160 children in daily attendance; and he had contended that as it was with this school, so it would be with others, and a consequent reduction must be made. But—

Mr. ROBINSON stated that he had obtained his information from the schoolmaster himself.

Mr. COWPER resumed: He was obliged to the honorable member for this piece of information; the honorable member had enquired as to the number of children in attendance at one of the schools; but he had not ascertained that other schools had been established in the parish, and that instead of 160, there were now 500 children attending those schools; that since the information given by the honorable member had been acquired, there had been other schools established, ample means of education afforded, and a far greater number of children in attendance than before. He felt obliged to the honorable member for the opportunity he had afforded him for making this statement. He would now revert to what he had been previously stating: it had been said, and a statement had appeared in print, showing an estimate of 40,000 children without education;—and this was attributed to the denominational system. But he would deny that there were 40,000 or 13,000 children uneducated; there might, as he had before admitted, be some 5000. He would refer the Council, however, to the evidence taken before the Committee, to show that the inferences which had been drawn were not well founded, and that the statistics on which the Committee had founded their conclusions were not to be relied upon. One of the witnesses (Mr. Duncan) in answer to a question put by the honorable member for Camden, said, that "the denominational system might be carried on in Sydney, but it would be preferable to have a general system—at least to have the schools subjected to the control of one educational board." He, Mr. Cowper, referring to a previous answer of the same witness, followed by asking him, "you spoke of four or five schools in every village—do you think they would be required?" The witness answered, "Perhaps I said too many; at all events there might be three or four—Episcopalian, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, and probably a Congregational and an Australian Methodist school." In answer to a question of the hon. and reverend member for Port Phillip, the same witness said, that he was aware that such a state of things was actually realised, as at Wollongong, Maitland, Windsor, and other places. The question was then put whether in some places there might not be an insufficiency of children of the various denominations to provide for schoolmasters; and notwithstanding the answer to this and other questions he must still contend that the inferences of the Committee were not borne out by the evidence. He would briefly advert to the mode of examination pursued. The first question addressed to the witness was to this effect: What is your opinion of the state of education in this colony? Is it not very low? and the general answer was—It is low—and then the witnesses went on to explain, what in their opinion were the causes. One that was urged was, that the schoolmasters were not sufficiently paid; and after that the witnesses were asked what ought to be the salaries of the masters?—and it was somewhat extraordinary, that although it was alleged as a reason for the low state of education that the salaries were too low—it was extraordinary, he said, that the Committee should have recommended lower salaries than were at this moment paid to masters under the denominational system, which was so much despised, in three-fourths of the schools with which he was acquainted, and by respectable persons who had their children taught at their own homes. The witnesses who were examined on this point not only did not know what would be a proper and sufficient salary to give to schoolmasters, but they were ignorant of the amounts now actually given by the various religious bodies in the colony. Again, the number of children reported to be receiving education included only those who were receiving education in the public schools of the colony;—nothing was said of private schools, nothing of the numbers of children who were being brought up under their parents' roofs. Was this fair, he would ask,—was it just to the colony, to make such representations as these? Was it, in short, truth, to state that those children only who were receiving education at the public expense were receiving education?—that all the rest were without education? This surely would not be contended, as the children of honorable friends around him, as well as his own, must be included in the category of those who were receiving no education at all. But there was the evidence of the Bishop of Australia to rebut such a conclusion; and with respect to two places only, Moreton Bay and Port Stephens, it had been shown incontestibly, that there were upwards of one hundred children who were receiving education either at home or in private schools unaccounted for, and included in the estimate of those going without instruction; and the denominational system was blamed for bringing up the children as heathens. As he had said, his own children were included; but he assured the House that they, so far from being left in a state of heathenism, were receiving the best education that could be procured for them, by private tuition; and that he really did not intend to avail himself of the Irish system for them, even though the Council should, in its wisdom, sanction its establishment. So far as his children were concerned, he trusted that no ground existed for the adoption of the Irish system. What was their case was the case of hundreds, nay thousands, who were comprised in the same estimate. In truth, the estimate was but a guess, and a very bad guess. The impression which it had been endeavoured to make on the mind of the public here, which would be made on the public mind at home if such statements were allowed to go uncontradicted, was most unjust to the colony, one which this Council was bound by every means in its power to remove. If the statements of the Committee were incorrect, so also was the inference that the denominational system was to be blamed for not giving education to every child in the colony. The real cause of the children not being educated was not brought forward at all. No; if there had not been ample means placed at the disposal of the friends of the denominational system—if there were other reasons why children were not educated in the schools supported by that system—then the system ought not to be blamed for that for which in reality it was not culpable; and that there were such other reasons it was not difficult to imagine. He believed that it would not be difficult to prove that many—the far greater portion—of the children who were not receiving education in this colony, belonged to families so scattered through the rural districts, that their attendance would not be procured at schools under the general system more than any other. If the Irish system could not be justified on the ground that it alone was applicable to the state of the colony on this account, it was surely not justified by the evidence taken by the Committee, on any other grounds; nor was the proposal of such a system at all following out the instruction of the Council to the Committee, to propose a system suited to the wishes of the community; the proposal of such a system he would say, which it had been satisfactorily proved to be altogether opposed to the wishes of by far the larger portion of the community. He would now call the attention of the House to the replies of the twenty-one witnesses who were examined before the Committee, as to the introduction of the general system. These replies had been culled from the evidence in the Appendix to the Report, and had appeared in one of the public prints, and might be taken as authentic. The question was:

"Do you recommend a General System of Education, or one carried on by each religious denomination separately; or do you think that these two systems could be in any way advantageously combined?"

REPLIES.

1. The Lord Bishop of Australia.—"I hardly know what is meant by a general system. This question does not touch my own opinion at all; there is not a case included. But taking the question as it is expressed, if I am to understand by a general system, the system of the British and Foreign School Society, the Irish, or any other that prohibits full instruction in religion, I should most decidedly object to it."

2. The Roman Catholic Archbishop of Sydney: "I certainly do not recommend a general system of education, in the sense that I have explained, for I do not think it would be possible for children to be properly educated by that system." * * "Throughout the entire of an elementary instruction, I conceive that continued reference must be made to religion in one form or other, which could not be done were a general system of education to be adopted."

3. The Rev. Robert Allwood, B.A.: "I do not recommend a general system of education, because I do not consider that such a system can be carried out for the benefit of the community. I do not consider it to be practicable. I do not see how any General system can be carried out without a direct violation of the principles of religious liberty." * * * "The wisdom of the Legislature at home has been confessedly unable to overcome the difficulty; and we have an instance very lately of the largest body of religionists in England, not in communion with the Church of England—I allude to the Wesleyans, who were formerly amongst the warmest advocates of what is termed a general scheme—now coming forward and advocating the necessity and advantages of what is termed the Denominational System; thus virtually asserting the impracticability of carrying out a general scheme."

4. The Rev. John M'Kenny, Wesleyan Minister: "I recommend certainly denominational schools; it is the system we follow ourselves, and I think where they can exist, they ought to have the preference."

5. The Rev. Ralph Mansfield: "If I were speaking as an individual merely, I should find no difficulty in giving an answer; but when I look abroad and see so great a diversity, not only of religious opinions, but of feelings and prejudices, I should say that no general system that the wit of man could invent would give universal satisfaction."

6. George Aller, Esq., Alderman: "I think that in Sydney, where the population is so great, and where there are so many children, education might be very advantageously carried on by separate religious bodies; and this, I think, would give more general satisfaction, and be the means of getting a greater number of children to attend the schools."

6. Mr. Edward M'Roberts, schoolmaster at St. Philip's: "I should not recommend a general system either for Sydney or for the interior."

8. Mr. James Cosgrove: "In this city, and in populous towns, I would recommend a system of education carried on by each religious denomination separately." * * "In the country, if the attendance of the clergymen of each denomination could be procured, I should prefer the denominational system; if not I would recommend the general system, *in preference to having none.*"

9. Charles Kemp, Esq.: "I am strongly impressed with the opinion that it will be impossible to frame a general system of education that would be acceptable to a large majority of the community, and am therefore in favour of a denominational system."

10. Mr. Bartholomew Peter Scannell: "I do not approve of a general system of education, nor do I think that both could be advantageously combined."

11. W. T. Cape, Esq.: "In Sydney and the larger towns of the colony, where a general system may be found impracticable, the system must, I apprehend, be carried on by each religious denomination separately. I do not think these two systems could be in any way combined so as to admit of religious instruction beyond the inculcation of the leading and distinctive doctrines of Christianity. In the less populous towns and districts, a general system would appear almost the only one that could be adopted with any probability of good resulting; *but in such cases it would become the duty of the Clergy, and of parents, or friends, to supply the want of proper religious instruction.*"

1. The Mayor of Sydney: "I should prefer a General System of Education."

2. Henry Macdermott, Esq., Alderman: "I would recommend a General System of Education."

3. William Augustine Duncan, Esq.: "I would say a General System decidedly; but I think the two systems might be so far combined as to ensure efficient religious instruction to all denominations."

4. Mr. Peter Steel: "I am decidedly in favour of a General System of Education." * * * "I am aware that there are great objections to a General System on almost any basis in certain quarters, but chiefly among the clergy; and perhaps in large towns, such as Sydney and Parramatta, where there is a considerable amount of machinery for education on the Denominational System, it might be advisable to allow of one school on that system for each Church of the Episcopalian and Roman Catholic communions, if desired, and to carry on the General System simultaneously for the rest of the population."

5. The Rev. John Saunders, Baptist Minister: "I recommend a General System; and I could not see how the two systems could, in the present state of the colony, be advantageously combined."

6. The Rev. Robert Ross, M.D., Independent Minister: "I should recommend a General System of Education, and am decidedly opposed to one carried out by each religious denomination separately; at the same time, I think the two, the General and Denominational Systems, could not be combined."

7. William Macarthur, Esq., of Camden: "I should prefer a General System of Education." * * * "I think, under a Denominational System, the assistance which ought to be received from the State is so much frittered away, that it is almost impossible to obtain schools that are sufficiently good for the purpose; that we cannot command a sufficient number of scholars of each separate denomination to pay a competent schoolmaster." * * * "I prefer a General System on the ground that it would be least expensive; but I also think it highly desirable to educate children of every Christian denomination together."

8. The Rev. James Fullerton, L.L.D.: "Each system has its peculiar advantages; but it is my opinion that, in this colony, a General System, under good management, would be the more efficient; the two systems might be advantageously combined."

9. Mr. John Hunter Baillie: "I would recommend a General System, on the principle of the Bill brought into the House of Lords, by Lord Brougham, in 1837, which, however, would admit of Denominational Schools, under certain restrictions."

10. Mr. Peter Robertson: "I see no alternative but to recommend one General System of Education for the communication of *secular* knowledge to the young."

This then was the evidence of the twenty-one witnesses examined by the Committee, and he must repeat that he was at a loss to see how the recommendation of the Committee was borne out by the evidence of the witnesses. Again, he would draw attention to the resolution adopted by the Council when appointing the Committee, and from the terms of that resolution it would be seen that the Committee was appointed "to enquire into and report upon the state of education in this colony, and to devise the means of placing the education of youth upon a basis suited to the wants and wishes of the community." For his own part, he should not have readily acquiesced in the appointment of the Committee, had it not been under the assurance that the wishes of the community were to be deferred to. The Council might indeed pass a resolution to adopt a general system of education, but of what avail would such a resolution be? It must be remembered that the members of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Wesleyans, the Roman Catholics, all were against it—all had petitioned the House against it. To whom, indeed, he would ask, was the introduction of the system palatable? To the ministers of two or three congregations in Sydney, who preferred the voluntary system to any other—to the honorable member for Melbourne, who professed to belong to no Church at all—and with them, some who, calling themselves by the names of various religious bodies, were known rather as the holders of liberal and latitudinarian opinions, than as warmly attached friends to religion in general. It had been imputed to him that he held exclusive, if not bigoted, sentiments; nor would he deny, that as compared with other Churches he preferred the Church of England. To him it appeared only natural that he should do so. With respect to the petitions which had been presented to the House, the doubt that it had been attempted to throw upon them as expressing the opinions and sentiments of the parties signing them, had had very little effect on his mind, knowing, as he did, from various and unquestionable sources of information, that the proposed general system of education was every where unpopular; and whatever zeal might have been used by those who were opposed to the introduction of the system, that zeal had been equalled by those who were in favour of it. It had been stated that the clergy had exercised their influence against the system; the honorable member opposite, who was a minister of a Presbyterian congregation, had exercised his influence in its favour; and on looking over the petitions which had been presented by him, he had been struck with the similarity of the wording—in many instances with the similarity of the handwriting. Whatever zeal had been employed—whatever tactics employed—on one side had been equally so on the other, and the result was, that the petitions against the proposed general system numbered upwards of 22,000 signatures, those in favour of it not 4000. He would observe too that another body, who did not derive any benefits from the denominational system, had also petitioned against the general system; he alluded to the Jews. When the honorable and learned member for Sydney presented a petition, the other day, from that body, the honorable member had construed the prayer as favourable to the introduction of the Irish system; he, Mr. Cowper, observed at the time that such was not the proper construction to place upon it, and afterwards he had received a letter from an influential member of that body, in which the writer expressed his surprise at the construction which had been placed upon the petition by the honorable and learned member, and stated that his, Mr. Cowper's, view of the matter was correct. This was sufficient proof that the Jews were also opposed to the introduction of the General system. The Report of the Committee said, very considerately, "the existing denominational schools may come within the operation of the Board without any dereliction of principle." The members of the Select Committee, he imagined, must certainly have had consciences with qualities such as it was alleged that the Irish system possessed, namely, 'great ductility and plasticity;' but the decision of this question, as regarded the consciences of other men, did not rest with the members of the Council: and in this age of liberalism, it would surely never be urged that the Council would force men's minds against their own convictions. Else, he would ask, where was all the civil and religious liberty which had been so much dwelt upon by honorable gentlemen when soliciting the suffrages of the people for seats in this House? Where that civil and religious liberty which there they pledged themselves to defend, to maintain? Or, he would ask, were those pledges given only to be violated? The present question afforded to honorable members the first opportunity of showing the sincerity of those pledges; and he would add, the public voice would not suffer itself to be disregarded—public opinion would not be trampled on by those who had hailed to be accounted champions of freedom of conscience, of civil and religious liberty. If no other member of the House would do so, he would call upon the House, on behalf of the Church of England, of the Church of Scotland, of the Church of Rome, of the Wesleyans, of the Jews, he called upon honorable members to fulfil those pledges which they had given to their constituents, those pledges in virtue of which those constituents had sent them to this Council. The Council had been told much about the Liverpool Corporation Schools, and these schools had been quoted as instances in which the system which it was now proposed to introduce here had been successful. To show, however, that these statements were incorrect—that the system pursued in these schools was not in fact the system which it was proposed to introduce here—he would read to the House from the work of Mr. Wilderspin, well known as connected with the subject of education at home, as the author of the Infant Training System, who had had considerable experience in these Liverpool schools. He said, "Much has been said and written with respect to these institutions; and a great portion I regret to say has not been founded on fact. I have no connexion whatever with those schools, and can have no interest in misleading the public mind one way or another; but truth and justice demand that I should state that the Holy Bible is read by every child that can read it, belonging to them, whether he is a Protestant child or a Roman Catholic. There is, however, this distinction made between them: the Protestant child reads the authorised version; the Roman Catholic child reads the Douay version; and it is strictly to be noticed that the Bible is not excluded from the Liverpool Corporation Schools. I have examined the children myself; I have seen them exercised by clergymen of the Established Church, and also by Presbyterian Ministers and other Orthodox Churchmen and Dissenters, and in every case the children proved themselves possessed of sound Scriptural knowledge; which shows that the Bible is not only read but taught, and reflects great credit on themselves and their teachers; and I may safely say, I never met with children in any school, or under any circumstances, who were better taught than the children in these schools. Although it is not my intention to write a history of the schools established by the Liverpool Corporation, yet a few brief observations concerning them may not be entirely uninteresting to the reader. When the new Town Council of Liverpool came into office, they found four excellent school-rooms, which had been built by their predecessors from the Corporation funds—two for boys, and two for girls; and subsequently two for infants; making in all six schools. These had been exclusively in the hands of members of the Established Church, and were conducted upon the well-known principles of Dr. Bell. Many of the Town Council being Magistrates, they had an opportunity of witnessing the class of juvenile delinquents whose education had been most neglected, and it was found that the children of the lower class of Roman Catholics formed a considerable majority. They therefore concluded, that as the schools had been built from the Corporation funds, and as the Corporation funds were derived from the inhabitants of Liverpool without distinction of sects, that it was but an act of justice to throw those schools open to the children of all parties, and try if they could not have a system of education without offering violence to any. They have to my certain knowledge succeeded; but then it has been by much tact and talent on the part of the Education Committee, and great personal attention from every member of it; and it should be added that they spared no pains to get suitable teachers, and most honourably to pay them suitable salaries. They deserved success, and they obtained it. So far, what is called the mixed system has been attested with success, and it may succeed in Manchester, many parts of Lancashire, some parts of Yorkshire, and some districts of London, where the Roman Catholics are numerous; but I am certain, from what I know of the opinions of the Clergy, and others of my countrymen who have thought deeply on this matter, that it never will answer for a system of National Education either in England or Scotland. In both these countries we must have the entire unmutilated Bible: no system of education that is not based on this, will, I am sure, in my day at least, ever be received by a majority of the British people; and I for one must say that I am entirely of their opinion. This involves a principle of such mighty importance, that it must not be trifled with. * * If we are to have a system of National Education supported by the public funds, and to be a real sterling benefit to the rising generation, it must be based on the oracles of eternal truth. No other system can succeed; no other system will succeed; no other system is suited to the wants of the British public; and what is of more importance, no other system can have the blessing of the Most High upon it. On this subject I feel it my duty to speak boldly: these are not times for men to be silent on such a topic. * * The great difference between the system pursued in the Liverpool Corporation Schools and the schools under the Irish Board of Education, is simply this: in the former the Bible is received and properly taught; in the latter it is altogether excluded. * * * I feel assured, from what I know of this system, and the schools connected with it, it never can give satisfaction. If it was intended to teach the children of the Roman Catholics in what they choose to call education, and for this only, it has succeeded; but as a mixed system of education suited to the wants of both Roman Catholic and Protestant children, it is a most decided failure; and I wish the reader to observe that I express myself thus, not from what I have heard, but from what I have proved by ocular demonstration, and nearly two years' inspection of numerous schools connected with the Irish Board in various parts of the country. * * It is from seeing how the plan of national education has worked in Ireland that I venture to speak thus positively with respect to England; and any attempt on the part of any authorities whatever, to hold out the Irish schools and Irish system as a model for either England or Scotland, is preposterous; and if forced upon the country by the powers that be, will create a greater fermentation in the public mind than has been caused since the days of the glorious Reformation." These were the statements of Wilderspin as to what the Irish system was—as to what was the system pursued in the Liverpool schools; those schools, therefore, could not be adduced in support of the proposed introduction of the Irish system here. They had been told that the Church of England had done nothing for education for the last three hundred years; it had gravely been intimated to them that if the Church of England had done her duty, the Irish system would never have been heard of, never wanted. With respect to this colony he would ask, where would education now have been had it not been for the Church of England? A great deal was urged in opposition to the denominational system on the score of expense. He agreed with the Committee, that a considerable modification was required of the regulations with respect to the salaries and allowances of schoolmasters; but at the same time, as he had shown of other returns, so it would, on examination, appear of them; they were not to be depended upon. The present system had been established by the present Governor, and no doubt with a view to economy, but the system had worked badly; and it was utterly impossible to form any calculation as to the expense of the system from the officials returns published. He would cite one or two instances from the returns for 1842: in one school there were 37 children, and the master received £4 14s. 7d; in another there were 50 scholars, and the master received £58; in a third, there were 47 scholars, and the master received £14. How to make any calculation as to the expense of the system on such data as these, he was, as he had before said, at a perfect loss.

The AUDITOR-GENERAL said, that these returns contained only the sums paid by the Government, and not any account of remuneration paid by parents.

Mr. COWPER continued: The statement of the honorable member only confirmed what he had already said; there were no data on which to found an objection on the ground of expense to the denominational system. To return however to the charge preferred against the Church of England. If the Church of England had done nothing for education within the last three hundred years, he would ask how was it that in England the people were best educated when the Church of England most prevailed: for instance, in the county of York, where the Church of England interest was predominant, as compared with Newcastle, where the dissenting interest prevailed? In the former, the state of education was far more advanced than in the latter; and so it was everywhere else under the same circumstances. Some reference had been made to the Church of Ireland; he was at a loss to know wherefore, unless indeed it were from some unworthy motive—for the purpose of casting odium upon that Church. True it was that there was some points of similitude between the Church here and the Church in Ireland—each comprised a body of pious and enlightened clergymen, struggling under difficulties, and standing in the breach to oppose the progress of Popery and infidelity, both alike were the objects of attack by jealous rivals and time-serving politicians. He was not standing forth as the apologist of any abuses which might exist in the Irish Church; but he must say, that those abuses might be rectified without overthrowing her; and when he saw that by her means 100,000 children were rescued from the baneful system of education endeavoured to be established in Ireland, and were taught a genuine Scriptural education, he had no sympathy with those who would stigmatise the Church of Ireland. The Church Education Society was working much good in Ireland; and during the last year the schools in connexion with that Society had increased by 300; and this notwithstanding the boasted success of the Irish system; so much so, that there were three of the dioceses in Ireland in which there was hardly a child in connexion with the system, while there were upwards of 30,000 Roman Catholic children, and 12,000 Dissenters, being taught out of 100,000. One charge against the Church of England was, that she was opposed to education; and he was prepared to admit that unless she could obtain a sound education, upon truly religious principles, she did not attach much importance to secular education. The hon. and reverend member for Port Phillip had brought another charge: he had suggested that the clergy of the Church of England were bound by a vow to canonical obedience to their superior, that they were bound by oath to "obedience to their lord and master," that to him they must look for guidance in all matters, and obey his dictates. It did, however, come within his own knowledge that the whole of the clergy of the diocese were strongly opposed to the general system; there might have been some doubt as to one of them, but he had this morning declared his opposition to be as strong as that of any of his brethren, to the introduction of such a system as was proposed, and had indignantly refuted the report that he was favourable to the system. And he would ask, though the reverend gentleman had vowed to render canonical obedience to their Diocesan, and though they should have kept that vow, was their petition to be the less regarded?—Or, he would ask, would the Council have been disposed to pay greater attention to these petitioners if they had broken the oath of obedience—if they had come before this House in the character of degraded and deposed ministers? He must contend that the course of argument which had been adopted with reference to the clergymen of the Church of England was indecent; and he only regretted that from sundry cheers with which it had been greeted, it should appear that in some quarters it was received with complacency. It was alleged by those who were in favour of the Irish system, that that system was founded upon the principles of the doctrines of Christ; but the best description of the origin of that system was to be found in Lord Stanley's letter to the Duke of Leinster, in 1831. The author of this Irish system, speaking of that which had before prevailed, said, "It seems to have been overlooked, that the principles of the Roman Catholic Church (to which in any system intended for general diffusion throughout Ireland the bulk of the pupils must necessarily belong,) were totally at variance with this principle; and that the reading of the Holy Scriptures, without note or comment by children, must be peculiarly obnoxious to a Church which denies, even to adults, the right of unaided private interpretation of the Sacred Volume in articles of religious belief." Here, then, was a concession to the Roman Catholics which, as a Protestant, he was bound to reject. And he thought that by reading a brief extract from an authoritative opinion given in 1836, when this system was first proposed in this colony, he should be best able to satisfy the House how insuperable was the objection which he, and all who thought with him, entertained to the system. "The very principle of the measure appears to be this: that so far as the Commissioners have any authority, that is in the school during school hours, the use of the Scriptures in the authorised version, and of prayer, shall be restricted. During these intervals, the use of either is prohibited—this is undeniable—this is acknowledged. I lay my finger upon this principle, and I say, this is the bane and plague-spot which infests the whole system. To this, as a Protestant, I must object *in toto*. I cannot be concerned in schools conducted upon this principle of restriction, because I must thereby recognise an authority over the use of the Scriptures and of prayer which cannot be lawfully exercised by any man or body of men in the world. Consequences follow each other so rapidly, that if we once yield to such an interdict upon the use of the Scriptures in one place, and during certain hours, we know not how soon we may have to contend against a power which would prohibit the free use of them at any time and in any place. For as well as to the plan there is an after regulation recommending the use of certain Scripture lessons during school hours, and giving liberty of access at other specified times to approved teachers, who may instruct the children agreeably to their respective creeds. The true question for you to consider is, whether the subsequent corrections can cure the original vice of the conception; and whether they offer such assurance that Protestant principles will not be broken down under this plan of teaching, that we may securely trust our children to be educated in schools conducted according to it." * * "What does Protestantism rest on? Upon this principle: that Holy Scripture contains all things necessary to salvation, and that the use of it should be free to every man who has a soul to be saved. Upon this point turned the great struggle between the Reformers and the Church of Rome. When this point was gained, the Reformation was inevitable; it was in fact accomplished. And the Reformation will continue in security only as long, and only in proportion, as that principle is held inviolable. Bring about the day in which the people of Christendom are imperfectly acquainted with the Scriptures, and so indifferent to the free use of them as to be willing, upon any consideration, even to suspend the exercise of it, and you to the same extent bring back the day of peril to the cause of the Reformation." On the principles here stated, he (Mr. Cowper) objected to the introduction of this Irish system now. Those, indeed, who advocated that system denied that it had anything of an irreligious or infidel character; but he would ask, what was irreligion—what was infidelity? It was with much regret that he felt compelled to state to this House that in his opinion the proposed system was a dangerous, a latitudinarian, if not positively an infidel system. It was a specious argument to use, that extracts from the Holy Scriptures were prepared for the use and instruction of the children in those schools; nay, who that had read and considered attentively the history of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when infidelity most prevailed, was not aware that under the profession of religion the most dangerous, most infidel doctrines were promulgated. The House had been treated to some of their extracts; some were from the authorized version; others from the Douay version of the Scriptures; but when all instruction as to the Holy Trinity, and other equally important doctrines was excluded, could that instruction be termed other than irreligious? The great enemy of our Faith, when he could not find other means to attack it, assumed himself the garb of religion to do so. "There was yet another expedient to be tried," said one of the most learned Bishops of our Church, "that of assailing it under the mark of pure religion, with professions of attachment to its interests; but with assured desire of compassing its destruction. The spirit of philosophising was also carried to such a height, that in many instances recourse to the Scriptures was wholly lost; while among those who waged not open war with religion, some with strange inconsistency, called themselves Christians, and even contended for the necessity of faith in the doctrines of the Gospel, while they acknowledged that faith to be altogether at variance with the philosophical opinions which they espoused. The celebrated Lord Herbert, who, at this time distinguished himself with abundant protestations of good-will and respect for Christianity, laboured indefatigably to overthrow its fundamental principles. He admitted the existence of a God, and the worship that is due to him; the necessity of piety and of virtue; the expiation of offences by repentence, and the belief in a future state of rewards and punishments. These constitute, according to his scheme, the whole of religion. He pretends that in establishing this system he does not overturn Christianity, but strengthens and confirms it; and he is not wanting in profession of respect for the Gospel; because, as he assures us, it coincides as to those fundamental points with his own opinions. Nevertheless, his contempt and hatred of the gospel is in many instances apparent, and he labours also to cast suspicion and contempt upon the sacred writings. I may also mention the apostate Jew, Spinosa, a man of extraordinary powers of mind and most persevering industry. He, like others, makes an ostentatious profession of his desire to promote religion and virtue, and occasionally affects some degree of veneration for the Holy Scriptures; but according to his maxims, the whole of the law canon is excluded from having any claims to be considered as the word of God; and he endeavours to show that it cannot be considered even as the genuine production of the authors whose names it bears. Having thus shaken the authority of Holy Writ, he is willing, nevertheless, to permit men to have recourse to it for religious instruction, provided they hold it in no veneration as the word of God. His opinions however, he undertakes to vindicate as by no means hostile to religion or virtue, nor even irreconcileable with Christianity. These men, now acknowledged to be deserving of the name of infidels,—all covered their intentions under a show of profound reasoning, of virtue, and even of piety; and so successfully acted their parts, as to deceive many well-disposed persons." And what, he would ask, was there in the selections of Scripture extracts proposed in the system now recommended for this colony, which evinced a greater regard for Christianity than was professed by these men? In a pamphlet lately issued, there had been brought before the public of this colony a pamphlet entitled, "Bishop against Bishop, or Richard Dublin, Edward Norwich, Daniel Calcutta, and others v. William Grant Australia." Now, however little he might be disposed to pay attention to Richard Dublin or Edward Norwich, he must say he had some respect for Daniel Calcutta; and he did not think that it was a proper statement of the case to put Daniel Calcutta v. W. G. Australia. The institution called La Martenière, in Calcutta, of which the excellent bishop of that diocese had taken a share in the management, had been instanced as a guide for the Bishop of Australia and his clergy on this occasion. But he (Mr. Cowper) felt bound to say that no precedent could be less in point; that never was a more disingenuous argument addressed to a deliberative assembly than that used by the honorable member who introduced this institution into this debate. He would read the facts of the case as appeared from the statement published by the Chaplain, and relative of the learned prelate, and from the remarks of the reviewer upon it:—

The conduct of Bishop Wilson respecting the Martiniere establishment, has been so grossly misapprehended; and the statements made in newspapers and pamphlets, in both Houses of Parliament, and in the work entitled "Recent Measures" set forth by the Commissioners of Education, are so wide of correctness, that it would be but bare justice, upon the part of those who have thus unjustly cited the Bishop's example, to weigh well Mr. Bateman's able exposition of the case. As we have never happened to allude to the subject, we are perfectly unfettered in stating our opinion with the facts before us. The importance, the binding duty, of preserving a momentous principle, even at much present loss and inconvenience, is so obvious, that we could not justify any measure which appeared to us to contravene this great article of Christian morals. To say that Bishop Wilson would not, knowingly, make such a sacrifice, were quite superfluous—no man was less likely to do so; nor do we say that he has done so, even unwittingly; but viewing the unfair and insidious use which has been made of his name and authority, we incline to the opinion, that if the issue and all the results of the matter could have been fully foreseen from the beginning, it might have been better to have rejected instead of attempting to modify the proposed plan, and have thus thrown upon those who forced him to this alternative the whole weight and consequences of the rejection. Never was a decision more conscientious, or more anxiously considered, than that of the Bishop of Calcutta in this matter. When his lordship accepted the office of governor of the institution, it was understood on all sides that it was to be in strict connexion with the Church of England: this had long been a settled point; but at length the new-fangled Irish education scheme found abettors in high places in India; and the Bishop, after many remonstrances and a powerful protest, was outvoted in his endeavour to make La Martinière exclusively a Protestant Episcopal institution. He however succeeded in preventing the ratification of the original scheme; in place of which another was proposed and carried, which, though he resisted it as not adequate, he did not think sinful; and as the education was to be Christian, though not in exclusive connexion with the Church of England, he thought it better to try to improve it, than to allow it to fall into heathen hands. He says himself, in his notes to his last Charge:—

"A very erroneous idea having gained currency at home concerning the share which I took in fixing the principles of this institution, I think it right, in justice to the Indian Episcopal Church, to observe, that I laboured strenuously to have its foundations laid upon the express doctrines and discipline of the Church of England only; but failing in this, I succeeded, with great difficulty, in preventing what is termed the last Government School System from being adopted, and establishing in its stead all the great doctrines of Redemption, as held by the five main divisions of the Christian world—the English, the Scotch, the Roman Catholic, the Greek, and the Armenian Churches—as our fundamental principles: leaving the ministers of each Church to supply instructions on the Sacrament [of the Lord's Supper] and matters of discipline to the children of their own communions respectively."

The subject has excited so much discussion, that it may be well to state the following particulars, as related by the bishop's chaplain and relative, Mr. Bateman. Two points appear to us to result clearly from the narrative; the first, that the bishop never countenanced any such scheme as his name has been cited to vindicate; on the contrary, the plan adopted included a creed, catechism, and prayers; and secondly, that the difficulties were so formidable in arranging the details of the plan adopted, that we doubt whether any of the parties concerned in arranging it would be willing to undertake the task a second time. But be these matters as they may, the regulations adopted for executing the testamentary directions of a French infidel, General Martin, for founding schools in Calcutta, furnish no precedent for the education of the people of Christian England. The Martinière may form a useful beacon to warn us against rocks and breakers; but it affords no safe port for the anchorage of a national bark.

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We honour the Bishop of Calcutta for the admirable spirit which he displayed throughout these embarrassing transactions; and this notwithstanding, we think, that, had the result and all its consequences been foreseen from the beginning, it would have been a subject for serious consideration, whether it was not better to secede than to concede. His Lordship exhibited great forbearance and self-denial in not taking that course, which would have spared him much trouble and inconvenience: but perhaps he considered the danger of persons in stations of authority, and especially to men of ardent temperament, to lie chiefly on the side of not yielding sufficiently to the opinions of others; not adopting a moderate and conciliating rather than an obstinate and, perhaps, mistaken course; and that it might be said he had lost the important institution of La Martinière to Christianity, from pique or pride, because it was lost to the exclusive control of his own Church. The prelate who so nobly carried into execution that boldest of all measures connected with the propagation of Christianity in India—the abolition of all distinction of caste among the converts—assuredly did not shrink from what he considered the line of duty at the suggestions of a vacillating policy. But let not the case be stretched beyond its limits. It appears from Mr. Bateman's details, that so far from the Bishop's having relinquished the principle of adhering to the doctrine of a national Church, even under the peculiar circumstances of India, he steadfastly maintained it; and if being overruled, he consented to try whether a plan of extensive "amalgamation," as it is called, was feasible, the result has shown the contrary. The Vicar Apostolic consented to keep back the Pope and transubstantiation, penance and purgatory; and the Presbyterian chaplain, being persuaded that there was no prospect of establishing the system of his own Church, yet feeling the necessity of a defined Christianity, and of rejecting the "nothingarian" Irish education scheme, with great candour and Christian magnanimity threw his weight into the Bishop's scale, never urging captious objections, always helping to lessen real difficulties, and dissenting only where a point of conscience arose. Yet even under these favourable circumstances the scheme will not, and cannot, work; and the lesson taught by the whole proceeding is, that there is just as much difficulty in establishing a no-church as a church.

Instead, continued Mr. Cowper, of the Bishop of Calcutta having introduced the Irish System, it was in order to prevent the introduction of that system, that he had consented to the compromise, which had been urged as a proof that he had consented to the introduction of the system. The Council had also been introduced to Prussia, and to other countries where a general system had been in operation. That the system in these countries had not operated well, was shown by evidence taken before the Committee, especially that of the Reverend Dr. Polding. He would rely also on an article which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine*, for May last. The honorable member for Melbourne thought this article altogether unworthy of attention; indeed, his honorable friend appeared to be labouring under some monomania, and any thing opposed to it would in his opinion, as a matter of course, be unworthy of notice. He, Mr. Cowper, was however inclined to pay much attention to the article, and he would call the attention also of the House to it. The article from which he was about to quote had reference to "transportation and imprisonment," and "the increase of crime;" and it was the more applicable, as reference was made in it to this community. The writer, after having gone at some length into the consideration of the causes of crime, came to the means of prevention, and in writing of the causes to which the increase of crime was attributed, went on thus—

The Liberal party, in the beginning of the present century, were unanimous in imputing the vast increase of crime to the defects of our criminal law. The sanguinal severity of that system, it was said, and said justly, with its uncertain punishments and frequent opportunities of escape, afforded in fact a bounty on the commission of crime. Injured parties declined to give information for fear of being bound over to prosecute; witnesses were reluctant to give evidence, judges caught at legal quibbles, juries violated their oaths, in order to save the accused from a punishment which all felt was disproportioned to the offence; and thus the great object of criminal jurisprudence, certainty of punishment, was entirely defeated. There was much truth in these observations, but much fallacy in the hope that their removal would effect any reduction in the number of offences. * * * * * *

Next, it was said, that education would lay the axe to the root of crime; that ignorance was the parent of vice; and, by diffusing the schoolmaster, you would extinguish the greater part of the wickedness which afflicted society; that the providing of cheap, innocent, and elevating amusements for the leisure hours of the working classes, would prove the best antidote to their degrading propensities; and that then, and then only, would crime really be arrested, when the lamp of knowledge burned in every mechanic's workshop, in every peasant's cottage. The idea was plausible, it was seducing, it was amiable, and held forth the prospect of general improvement of morals from the enlarged culture of mind. The present generation is generally, it may almost be said universally, imbued with these opinions; and the efforts accordingly made for the instruction of the working-classes during the last twenty-five years, have been unprecedented in any former period of our history. What have been the results? Has crime declined in proportion to the spread of education? Are the best instructed classes the least vicious? Has eating of the fruit of the tree of knowledge diminished the power of the Tempter? So far from it, the consequences, hitherto at least, have been melancholy and foreboding in the extreme. The criminal returns of Great Britain and Ireland for the last twenty years, demonstrate that the uneducated criminals are about a third of the whole: in other words, the educated criminals are to the uneducated as two to one. In Scotland, the educated criminals are about *four times* the uneducated; in England, just double; in Ireland, they are nearly equal. Nay, what is still more remarkable, while the number of uneducated criminals, especially in Scotland, is yearly diminishing, that of educated ones is yearly increasing. In France, the criminal returns have long demonstrated that the amount of crime, in all the eighty-four departments of the monarchy, is just in proportion to the number of educated persons which each contains; a fact the more remarkable, as three-fifths of

the whole inhabitants of the country have received no education whatever. Of the criminals actually brought before the Court of Assize, which correspond to our Old Bailey and Circuit Courts, it appears that about four-sevenths are educated, and three-sevenths destitute of any instruction; which gives a greater proportion of criminals to the educated than the uneducated class, as three-fifths of the people are wholly uninstructed. But what is most marvellous of all, the criminal returns of Prussia, the most universally educated country in Europe, where the duty of teaching the young is enforced by law upon parents of every description, and entire ignorance is wholly unknown, the proportion of criminals to the entire population is TWELVE TIMES greater than in France, where education of any sort has only been imparted to *two-fifths* of the community. These facts are startling—they run adverse to many preconceived ideas—they overturn many favourite theories; but they are not the less facts, and it is by facts alone that correct conclusions are to be drawn in regard to human affairs. In America too, it appears from the criminal returns, many of which, in particular towns and states, are quoted in Buckingham's Travels, that the educated criminals are to the uneducated often as three, generally as two to one. These facts completely settle the question; although, probably, the whole present generation must descend to their graves before the truth on the subject is generally acknowledged.

Appended to this article were tables, showing the results stated; and he (Mr. Cowper) thought these statements of so much importance, as bearing on the present question, that he was surprised that the honorable member opposite should have dismissed them with a passing remark—that he thought them unworthy of notice. The question, however, for the Council now to decide was, whether they would have a system of education to which the whole population of the country were opposed, or one in which the people were willing to co-operate with the Government. He considered that the House was bound by the terms of its resolution, by which the Select Committee was appointed, to adopt such system only as was suited to the wishes of the people. That the proposed system was not so suited, was clear, as he had over and over again stated, from the petitions before the House. He would call attention, however, to the petition of the Lord Bishop of Australia, and the Clergy of his Diocese; and although he was not sanguine in the expectation that this petition would receive more attention from the House than a petition signed by an equal number of laymen, he thought it his duty to call the especial attention of the House to the arguments contained in that petition, and the reasons there set forth why the petitioners could not participate in any such labour as that proposed. It was clearly shown in that petition, that the verdict at which the Committee had arrived was against the evidence; it was equally demonstrated, that the number of children not receiving education were not so large as represented It had, indeed, been urged against the denominational system, that there were places in which there were no schools, and Braidwood had been instanced as an example; he doubted, if under any system, Braidwood would have had a school. It was not the fault of the clergy that there were not schools; on the contrary, it was undisputable that many clergymen, notwithstanding the numerous other calls which were made on the small allowances made to them, supported schools at their own expense, when no other provision was made for them. Was it to be tolerated, that the gentry of the county, deriving ample means from that county, should stand by and do nothing, and yet blame the clergy because nothing was done! He was sorry the other day when he heard the honorable member who resided near Braidwood, declare that there was no school there; and when the petition praying for education was handed to him, that honorable member should have stated that he scarcely was aware that there were such persons as the petitioners in his district. The honorable member did indeed recognise the signatures of some few, stockmen and others, who were not, however, permanent residents; and it would appear that the honorable member was surprised that such as those should ask for education. He (Mr. Cowper) was not surprised at stockmen asking the Legislature to provide education for them, when those whose duty it was to do so utterly neglected that duty. But for the exertions of the clergy, and the management, by the Bishop and by them, of the funds placed at their disposal, chiefly by the societies at home, there would have been a far greater deficiency of schools than there was at present. But there were other arguments against the denominational system. In one breath the ministers were charged with proselytizing, in the next with indolence—the charges were inconsistent with each other—if so zealous in proselytizing they could not be indolent; if indolent the charge of proselytizing must fall to the ground. Again, some question had been made as to whether the influence of the clergy should not be reduced, and that by the introduction of this system. He had before said the Council might introduce this system, but it would be of no avail—the clergy would not be excluded from the control of children, so long as the parents of the children desired that they should exercise that control. And this Council should remember, that it was already placed in somewhat of a peculiar position with respect to the Executive Government, in such a position that it would be well not to raise up another antagonist in the people; such a position as should induce the Council rather to seek the support of that people than to alienate it. Already, he thought, sufficient cause of offence had been given; the manner in which the petitions which had been presented had been carped at by honorable members opposite, could not but be offensive to those who petitioned,—those who sent honorable members to this House. The question was one of vital importance to the people of this colony, and it was essential, that their wishes should be consulted. He hoped that in coming to a decision, honorable members would not forget that faith which they had pledged to their constituents. He should himself be prepared to acquiesce in any system under which he could be convinced that sound religious instruction would be instilled into the pupils; such a result he could not believe would result from the system now proposed, and, therefore, it was that he would press again upon the Council the prayer of the petition which he had presented. [The petition was printed in Tuesday's *Herald*.] The petitioners, as had before been urged, were not alone. The Church of England was joined in her opposition to this system by all other branches of the Christian Church; and in addition, if such were necessary to the weight to be attached to the name of the Lord Bishop of Australia, he would mention that he had been informed by a gentleman who had accompanied the Right Rev. Dr. Polding on board ship that that learned prelate's last words were, that he would never consent to such a system. It had been asserted that the General System introduced into Van Diemen's Land had been successful; he had on former occasions stated the contrary, when he was not so well informed as at present; he had recently been favoured, however, with a letter written by the Rev. Mr. Davies, of Van Diemen's Land, which at once completely proved that the contrary was the fact. So much for the success in Van Diemen's Land. It was urged that the system had succeeded in Ireland; but then it was admitted that the system, although rated a general system, was in fact a denominational system; and this from the peculiar nature of the population, as regarded their religious tenets. But he would ask, why should this colony be called upon to abandon that system which it had hitherto fostered, in order to take a pretended general system, which in the end would only be a denominational system under another name. The proposition—the concession, as it was termed—to leave the present schools undisturbed, was, in his opinion, no concession; he could never consent to the proposal. He should not propose any amendment on the resolution at present before the House, but leave the matter to take its course. If by the decision of the House the members of the Church of England, or of any other body, felt themselves aggrieved, they would know what course they should pursue. He would now conclude by giving the opinion of a learned Bishop of Ireland, Dr. Jebb, the Bishop of Limerick, who, speaking of a design to establish in the Church of Ireland schools on a comprehensive system, observed, "This can be effected only by a surrender of their appropriate character. Either the Roman Catholic Priesthood must be invested with an overwhelming control, or in conformity to the spirit of latitudinarianism, but too fashionable in the present day, our parish schools must be made the instruments not of specifical but of general instruction. If the former experiment would be fraught with danger to our faith, the latter would be fraught with tenfold danger. Let parish schools be popularised on the modern latitudinarian system, and there will be no Church in Ireland—education and all the vestiges of the established faith will be lost in another shape.

If shape it may be called that shape has none,
Distinguishable in neither joint or limb,

A nondescript monster far better qualified to promote the cause of democracy and infidelity, than either to affect popular satisfaction, or advance national mitigation, a phantom indeed, but of such portentous aspect as might well alarm every definite religion under heaven that has aught of truth to communicate and of virtue to defend. Such was the Irish system—such the system now proposed to be introduced into this colony—such the system that he could never assent to.

Dr. LANG rose to a point of order with reference to an expression which had fallen from the last speaker—"degraded and deposed" ministers, which he imagined was intended to apply to him. He had allowed a similar observation to pass with merited scorn on a previous occasion; but he had determined not to do so again. If, indeed, the term was deservedly applied, it was a matter affecting the dignity of the House, and the House should have enquired it into; if he was so deposed and degraded, then we should have been expelled the House. He now felt bound to explain

Mr. COWPER rose to order. Nothing that had fallen from him could justify the honorable member in such a speech as he perceived he was now about to make.

Mr. WINDEYER said, that he had not understood the honorable member for Cumberland as applying the epithets alluded to, to the honorable member for Port Phillip. If such epithets were applicable to the honorable member, he admitted that it was a subject for the inquiry of the House; but there was no ground for the honorable member's entering into a defence as to matters which had nothing whatever to do with the present question.

The SPEAKER concurred in what had fallen from Mr. Windeyer; and ruled that there was nothing in the speech of the honorable member for Cumberland to be taken up by Dr. Lang in the manner it had; and that, therefore, nothing more was to be said upon the subject.

Mr. THERRY (*member for Camden*) felt it his duty as a member of the Committee, to testify to the Council the grounds on which he had acceded to the Report; and he must confirm the statement, that numerous as was the Committee, the Report was unanimously agreed to by all who were present when the question was put, with the exception of the honorable member for Cumberland.

Mr. WINDEYER would remind the honorable member that he arrived in the Committee-room before the question was put, and agreed with the honorable member for Cumberland in his objections to it.

Mr. THERRY, with these two exceptions, then, the Report was unanimously agreed to, and therefore it came so far to the consideration of the House under favourable auspices, and was entitled to more weight than some honorable members appeared to be inclined to allow it. He would not follow the honorable member for Cumberland through his speech—or rather through his elaborate dissertation: for it was not a speech, it was a tissue of extracts from partizan pamphlets and Sectarian magazines, which were not documents that should have much weight with that House: there was no consecutive argument in the honorable member's address. it was a parcel of *disjecta membra*; it showed much diligence on the part of the honorable member—or rather those who furnished him with the extracts: for the greater portion of them were not of a description likely to be met with by a private gentleman in the course of his reading; but still it was not a speech on the subject. Before alluding to it, however, he would refer to some topics which had been adverted to by other honorable members. There had been many avowals of changes of opinion, and many retractations; but he (Mr. T.) had nothing to retract or explain; he had not changed; he held the same opinions then that he did in 1836. He was surprised to hear the honorable member for Port Phillip admit that he distrusted the system in 1836, because it was introduced under his (Mr. T.'s) auspices; he did not like this Dr. Fell sort of argument; but he forgave him for it on account of the assistance he now gave the cause, his speech having shown that he was master of the subject, and enabled any one who would read, it to become masters of it also. He (Mr. T.) was one of the first supporters of the system; some who then supported it with him still adhered to him, and many had fallen away from him. He did not wish to introduce personal topics; but many who were now petitioning the Council against the system, had, on previous occasions, both by their purses and their signatures, testified their approbation of it. When the late Governor (Sir R. Bourke) was going away, an address was presented to him, in which he was expressly thanked for his efforts in the cause of general education, and many who signed that address were now petitioning the Council against the general system. The sentiments contained in that address pervaded that Report, pervaded the resolutions of the honorable member for Melbourne; and they who signed the address might at least exercise a charitable feeling towards those who now supported the Report, and many of them might be expected, when the present excitement ceased, to return to their former opinions,—like true lovers to return to their early attachments. The speech made by the honorable member from Miller's Point was not so much against the Report as it was in a spirit of amicable arrangement and recommendation: and it did appear that there was in favour of existing schools a strong feeling in the minds of the public, and against that opinion he was not inclined to offer any persevering opposition; and if honorable members had done justice to the Report, they would have seen it stated that all existing schools might without any dereliction of principle continue to receive support under the proposed system, and they would see that in order to carry out that proposition, one of the resolutions proposed that the Board should have a very wide discretion. The Report was not what it had been designated—a document which attempted to ride roughshod over the community. It was drawn up in a spirit of peace and religious enlightenment worthy of the age, and, therefore, he entreated the House to adopt it: there was not that spirit of dogged obstinacy which had been attributed to it, and he did from his heart believe that in the principles contained in it, youth of all denominations might receive a combined education, and as they grew up sectarian feelings would be merged into feelings of good citizenship. His honorable friend from Castlereagh-street said that he would recognise no system of education of which religion was not the basis; and so said the framers of the Report; and it was a calumny on the Report to say that it did not provide for religious instruction, that it did not combine with secular knowledge, the history of the gospel, the teaching of the gospel, They could not have read this passage in the last Report of the Commissioners of Irish Education—

We must add, although, according to the National System, we cannot allow any religious instruction to be forced on children contrary to the will of their parents, yet the books we have published for the use of the National Schools, and which, though not forced, are adopted universally in them, contain several lessons upon the subject of religion. They give an epitome of sacred history; they dwell on the original sin of our first parents, and on the promise, then made, that in time One would come by whom sin should be overcome; they show how that promise was renewed, particularly in the covenant with Abraham; and they point out the fulfilment of it in the coming and suffering of our Lord; they dwell also on the giving of the Law of Moses; they state that it is commonly divided into three parts, the moral, the civil, and the ceremonial, and that the moral is of perpetual obligation, "because the duties which the creatures of God owe to him and to one another can never have an end." The duty of Christian charity is set forth as enjoined by the precepts and example of our Lord himself; and a lesson by which it is thus inculcated is hung up in every National School. All this is taught as *revealed truth*.

Could this be said to be a system that excluded religion! Exclude religion! it was a calumny, as catchword to excite prejudice. Neither was the whole Bible excluded; it might be introduced by any patron among the religious exercises, and every encouragement was given to religious instruction. It was idle to talk of this system requiring a surrender on the part of the members of the Church of England. The honorable member from Castlereagh-street spoke as if members of the Church of Rome had the power of making extracts from scripture to suit their own views; but the evidence of Mr. Carlisle, a Presbyterian member of the Board, than whom there was not a more honorable man in Ireland, showed that he *in the first instance made the drafts of the scripture lessons*, which were submitted to the Archbishop of Dublin and Dr. Murray, and if they approved of them they were sent to the printer, and proofs sent to every member of the Board, and if they approved of them they were printed; in some instances, however, being first submitted—to whom did the House think—to some Roman Catholic priest? no; to one of the most eminent teachers of youth, one of the most pious men in England, the late Dr. Arnold, of Rugby; and by this combined system the lessons were suited to the wants, aye, and to the wishes of the community. It was unfair, therefore, to insinuate that members of the Church of England had anything to fear from the character of these Scripture lessons because they were prepared by the Roman Catholics, inasmuch as they were not prepared by them at all, and they only had one-fourth share in their revision. Much had been said by the *members for Cumberland and Durham* upon the tone and temper of the Report, upon the spirit of self-complacency which pervaded it; they found fault with its straightforward mode of expression, as if the Committee, having formed an opinion, were to seek for milk and water expressions in which to express it; but he denied that there was any spirit of arrogance or dictation in it. Great complaints had been made of the Report attributing the present neglected state of education to the denominational system; but who that had heard the masterly speech of the hon. and reverend member for Port Phillip as to the working of the system at Richmond and elsewhere, could deny that the denominational character of the schools had injured their efficiency? and who that was acquainted with the country could not cite other instances? He would refer to one remarkable instance. At Wollongong, the evils of the denominational system must be evident to any one who stays there forty-eight hours. There is there a capacious school-house, with commodious apartments for the master, built at an expense to the colony of £3000; a building which would do credit to any country town in England. And to what public purpose has this building been devoted? for the last seven years it has housed one constable who takes care of it; and there it stands a monument of the viciousness and inefficiency of the denominational system. *Look* around the town, and there will be seen three or four small cottages occupied as denominational schools; and one of the masters recently gave up because his school would not maintain him, and went as a stock-keeper. How much better would it be if the children of that town were brought up together in one efficient schoo, and from youth to manhood form friendships which might ensure their living in harmony together. He thought that on the point of the inefficiency of the denominational schools he had vindicated the Report; it was not sufficient to look at Sydney; the schools in St. Philip's and St. James's were, he believed, well conducted; but they must look further, and see the state of things beyond the city. They had been told that the system had not answered in Ireland—that it was introduced by the Whigs in a spirit of compromise; but the present Prime Minister of England is no Whig, and he had signified his intention of increasing the grant to these schools to £75,000 a-year; and he was not a man who would grant such a sum to a system that was calculated to scatter discord through the land. One great topic of his learned friend from Castlereagh-street was, that he would have the whole Bible;—well this system would not deprive him of it. The scriptures might be read as a religious exercise in the time set apart for religious instruction; and by more recent regulations, where the patrons wish it read in the school hours, it may be done. The member for Cumberland had sneered at the ductility and plasticity of the system: and why? a system to suit different classes of people, agriculturists or those engaged in pastoral pursuits in the country, tradesmen, or manufacturers, in towns, must not be too unbending. With respect to the Bible, many persons not of the Church of Rome agreed in thinking it not a fit book for children. This was the opinion of many pious members of the Church of England, and he would read a brief extract from the evidence of Mr. Mansfield, who did not belong to either of those Churches. "I should be very sorry to have any alteration or omission in the national version of the Holy Scriptures, unless after very elaborate examination and mature consideration by very competent authority, an authority equally numerous and learned with the body of men by whom the present translation was made. But individually, as the head of a family, and religious instructor of my own children, I do, in reading to them the Holy Scriptures, both omit and alter." This was all that was contended for by the system, and this was assented to by both the Church of Rome and the Church of England; it was the principle of giving milk to babes, and meat to strong men; not reading that to children which they could not understand. He did not know where the principle was more beautifully expressed than in the language of a well-known member of the House of Commons:—

From the mother to the dignitary, this ought to be the Book of Books; it should be laid by the cradle and the death-bed; it should be the companion, and the counsellor, and the consoler, the Urim and Thummim, the light and perfection of all earthly existence. But, in earnestly insisting on the teaching, I am not insensible to the manner in which it should be taught. On this depends everything—this it is, which makes it good or bad. It is not enough to teach the Scriptures; we must remember whom we are to teach, and by what instruments we are to teach. We are to teach children, and very young children. We are to teach by the means which God has put into our hands. These means are not extraordinary, they are human intellects and human affections; but though the same in each, they are not equally developed in the man and in the child. Each must be addressed differently—each in reference to his own actual condition, if we expect that each should feel and each understand. • • • What, then, is to be done? and how is it to be done? Follow the law of God and nature. The Scriptures are to be taught; but, to be taught, nature peremptorily declares they must be *understood*. *Such parts* only as can be understood should then become the subject of Scripture teaching. There then must be selection, consequently *exclusion*. But the selection must be guided by two rules:—Perfect adaptation to the capacity of the child. 2. As little variation as possible from the order and phraseology of the text. The first implies both *note and comment*, either *viva voce* from the master or in print, and of the two the latter is more accurate, uniform, and steady, therefore, preferable;—the second, the adoption of the very words of Scripture, when they are not unintelligible, or to a child inexplicable. Both these rules must, of course, vary in proportion to the age and understanding of the pupil. As education proceeds, the sacred volume itself may be entrusted to their study and inquiry; but the student will come to its perusal with *far different* preparation, both of mind and heart, from what he would have brought with him under any other process.

He would read one more extract on this subject; and much as he respected his honorable friend from Castlereagh-street, he did not consider him quite equal in authority to the illustrious Locke.—

As for the Bible, which children are usually employed in to exercise and improve their talents in reading, I think the promiscuous reading of it through by chapters, as they lie in order, is far from being of any advantage to the children, either for perfecting their reading or principling religion; that perhaps a worse could not be found. For what pleasure or encouragement can it be to a child to exercise himself in reading those parts of a book where he understands nothing? And how little are the law of Moses, the Song of Solomon, the prophecies in the Old, and Epistles and Apocalypse in the New Testament, suited to a child's capacity? And though the history of the Evangelists and the Acts are something easier, yet taken altogether, it is very disproportioned to the understanding of childhood. I grant that the principles of religion are to be drawn from thence, and the words of Scripture; yet none should be proposed to a child but such as are suited to a child's capacity and notions. But it is far from [illegible] ugh the WHOLE Bible, and that for reading's [illegible]

It would be quite easy to strengthen these opinions by authorities almost as eminent; but he had quoted sufficient for the occasion, and he would again remind the House that the whole Bible may be placed in the hands of all children whose parents wish it. The Committee had been taunted with not having complied with what had been termed the wishes of the community, and the evidence had been counted up to see which way laid the balance; but the Committee made no such calculation; they looked at the quality as well as the quantity of the evidence: and he would ask any person to read candidly the evidence of Dr. Ross, Mr. Saunders, and Mr. Macarthur, and say whether their evidence would not outweigh the evidence of a dozen others? but the Committee was not bound to report according to the evidence; the country was entitled to have their judgment upon the matter, and they were not to be tied down by a numeral calculation of the witnesses: it was a rule which he entirely disclaimed and protested against. They had heard also that the system tended to propagate infidelity; but he was at a loss to know why children could not imbibe knowledge from the same fountain without becoming irreligious: people meet in the ordinary pursuits of life without finding religious unity necessary. Even in an army, where the greatest harmony is requisite, diversity of religious opinion is not found to prevent their acting with unity. On this point he would read a short extract from a delightful article by a popular writer:—

On the morning of the 13th of August, in the year 1704, two great Captains, equal in authority, united by close, private, and public ties, but of different creeds, prepared for a battle, on the event of which were staked the liberties of Europe. Marlborough had passed a part of the night in prayer, and before daybreak received the sacrament according to the rites of the Church of England. He then hastened to join Eugene, who had probably just confessed himself to a Popish priest. The generals consulted together, formed their plan in concert, and repaired each to his own post. Marlborough gave orders for public prayers. The English chaplains read the service at the head of the English regiments. The Calvinistic chaplains of the Dutch army, with heads on which hand of Bishop had never been laid, poured forth their supplications in front of their countrymen. In the mean time the Danes might listen to their Lutheran Ministers; and Capuchins might encourage the Austrian squadrons, and pray to the Virgin for a blessing on the arms of the Holy Roman Empire. The battle commences, and these men of various religions all act like members of one body. The Catholic and the Protestant generals exert themselves to assist, and to surpass each other. Before sunset, the empire is saved. France has lost in a day the fruits of eighty years of intrigue and of victory. And the allies, after conquering together, return thanks to God separately, each after his own form of worship. Now, is this practical atheism?

He repeated the question, could this be called atheism? It was in vain to preach union in manhood, if separation was practised in youth. Children are disposed to unite; the animosities and prejudices which prevent them are not theirs but their fathers; and if the denominational system was continued, those animosities would be continued, and the schools of the land, instead of becoming the means of enlightening the human race, would be garrisons of discord. These were the reasons why he supported the general system which had flourished elsewhere, and would here, despite the menaces with which it had been assailed. He could not but regret that the member for Cumberland had introduced some topics into his speech. He had told them that the Committee was mistaken as to the number of children, that his had not been taken into account; but, be the number ten thousand or thirteen thousand, could any one acquainted with the country deny that there was a large number of children growing up in ignorance? Other topics had been adverted to by the member for Cumberland, which he might have had the good taste to have omitted. He had referred to his being charged with being a bigot, and admiitted it; he did not know whether he was proud of it; but certainly his practice was in accordance with his profession. He had said, that the duties of the clergymen of the Established Church in this colony were similar to those of the Church in Ireland, as they had to struggle against Popery and infidelity. He (Mr. T.) did not think the clergy would thank him (Mr. C.) for interfering with them, but would rather be left to the performance of their peaceful duties. He (Mr. T.) could bear testimony that they are objects of the respect and reverence of their own flocks, and of the esteem of members of other communions. He did not know whether the honorable member had been instructed to make this remark, and to allude to Popery and infidelity as convertible terms; but he could only wish them in their struggle against Popery the same luck here that their Church had had in Ireland, where they had been many years, and had not been very successful. The Church of Ireland had been described by an eloquent writer as a Church which four-fifths of the inhabitants of the country consider heretical—which was founded and maintained by the sword; in which, notwithstanding its persecuting laws and its immense wealth, the clergy preach to desolate walls—a Church, the clergy of which only obtain the necessary supplies for their maintenance by means of the bayonet. He must confess that he hoped better things than this for the Protestant Church in Australia, and that her ministers might continue the pious laborious men they have hitherto been, and respected by all. He knew of no such warfare as had been alluded to by the hon. member—a warfare which could only tend to disorganise society, create disaffection, and endanger the public peace. He regretted that he had been compelled to make these remarks, but they had been forced from him. With reference to the remarks in the partizan Review, respecting the Martineau institution, he should pay no attention to them; he would refer to its history, to the document signed by the three dignitaries, whose names were appended to it; and he would be glad to see where it differed from the Irish system. Out of the honorable member's speech of two hours, one hour and three quarters was occupied in reading extracts: there were not six sentences of extemporaneous speaking The honorable member was at a loss to know what were the advantages of a national system; and he would say, look at Scotland; how is it, that a Scotch convert is almost a *rara avis* in this colony? Because there is a system of national education. Our duty as citizens is different from our duty as religionists, and it is quite consistent with the most devoted attachment to a particular denomination, to wish to see children imbibing knowledge from one fount. It had been remarked, that Young France is eager for war; but Young France is eager also for education: and one of the first acts of the present King of the French was to form a department of education, and twenty years ago, there were not one in thirty receiving education, and there are now one in ten. All Europe is now exerting itself as to which shall introduce the best system of education. Although he believed the system recommended to be adapted to the wants and wishes of the community, he was aware that there were opinions of various kinds in quarters entitled to respect against the system; and if he could not get the best, he was willing to take the next best as an instalment; and if he could not get the resolutions of the member for Melbourne, he should support those of the member for Durham; they were in his opinion less perfect than the others, but he would support them rather than the people should go without education. Much as these resolutions was in accordance with the Irish System, while on it was grafted a part of a principle adopted in France by M. Guizot. In France there is one general system resembling my Lord Stanley's system, and there is also a denominational system; but there is a great difference between a thickly populated country like France and this country. Denominational schools in the interior of this colony must be either ridiculously inefficient, or boundlessly extravagant. They were told that some schools were successful and prosperous, and that it would be wrong to disturb them; and he was inclined to admit it. The honorable member for Durham was inclined to keep the clergymen out of the schools entirely; and as he believed there would be an unwillingness on the part of the clergy to attend the schools, he would say, adopt the French plan, and let one day in the week be set apart for religious instruction in places of worship. In matters of religion he was inclined to hold good the old rule—

Debet sua cuique domus refrigium tutissimus.

Give the people knowledge; if he could not give them all he wished he would give as much as possible. Reference had been made to the duty of the clergy in this matter; and he would refer to the case of the Deane of Cloyne, who supported a school on the national system, and who, in a letter to his Bishop, says—

To your Grace I do owe canonical obedience, and I am happy to pay it in alll things "lawful and honest." I do not think you are authorised by the canons to command me to withdraw myself from any system which I regard as of good and useful tendency, and with which I may connect myself; neither the ecclesiastical nor civil law will, I conceive, justify this. But excuse me, if I take the liberty of suggesting to your Grace that I cannot understand, either from the context or parallel passages, that the Apostle describes any other than the civil power in the reign of Nero, by the words "the powers that be;" nor can I understand by what rule of Scriptural construction the Board of Irish Education can be intended by "the unclean thing." It appears to denominate heathen alliance by marriage, and eating things offered to idols, or with heathen idolaters at their festivals. I am aware that the passage has been figuratively applied, and have heard the epithet affixed to our own venerable Church; but I know your Lordship could not have expected me to take so serious a step as you command (as to the National Education Society) but on less grounds than the Scriptural sense of a text. • • • • I shall now conclude a long letter, which I hope you will pardon, by acquitting my conscience of a declaration which I feel bound by it to make to you on this important business of education. Believing myself to be accountable as a clergyman for the opportunities given me of usefulness to *all* my parishioners, I feel obliged to aid in every good work those who will admit of my aid, though we may differ in theology; and, when I can do so without sacrifice of principle, admissible in no case, to improve their condition of mind and body, "and thus do good unto all men." How can I be expected, with this conviction, to take a part and petition against the means afforded for my assistance in what I consider a good work? Oh, my Lord! how far removed from the power of repentance, the faith which worketh by love even to *enemies*, and the obedience of the servant of God may he be, whose creed is orthodox, and his renunciation of the Roman Catholic errors most decided! Liberality is a scriptural term applied to character and conduct; its sense is overlooked, because like other good things it has been perverted. Nevertheless it was Christian liberality that made the Apostle "become all things to all men." It led him great lengths. There is too little of that love which can bear with, forgive, receive, and help "the weak in faith." If the poor will not receive the Bible, they may learn, from a part of it, "whatsoever is pure, just, lovely, and of good report."

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I am not restrained by the Board from instructing my flock in their principles, as always, while I afford to them, in common with the children of other persuasions in school, advantages alike important to all; nor am I accountable for the course the Roman Catholic clergyman may take towards his flock, nor he for mine, be it right or wrong—"to our own Master we shall each stand or fall." The Board could under the circumstances *adopt no better plan*. If religion had not been considered, the plan would be unsuited to a Christian country; if the public money had been given to any Church exclusively, it would be Sectarian;—if the opinions of any party were acted on, it could not be a system of national education.

If they could not get the whole system, he would say, embrace the alternative; under all circumstances, the judicious alternative proposed by Mr. Windeyer. He would prefer the other resolutions; but would not incur the responsibility of refusing to impart knowledge to the people on any terms. Do something. Let not the labour bestowed on the question, both in the Council and out of it, be in vain. It was in vain to pass acts for the repression of crime, without educating the people: they must point out to them the paths in which they ought to walk, as well as punish them for straying. Let not their laws be like the laws of Caligula, which were placed so high up, and written in so small a character, that they could not be read. How if people know not the law can they be expected to obey it? On other subjects they might differ, but on this let unanimity prevail; and although the personalities in their debates would be forgotten, and the jargon of politics pass away, they would be entitled to the gratitude of the country for conferring upon the people the means of education, the greatest blessing bestowed on man since the time of the redemption.

Mr. BERRY said, that he would move for the permission of the House to withdraw his amendment of the previous question, in order that he might support the proposition of the honorable and learned member for Durham.

Mr. LAMB seconded the motion, which was put and carried.

Dr. NICHOLSON said, that at the late period of the evening to which the discussion had extended, and after the question had been so fully and ably discussed, he should not have troubled the House with any observations, were it not that having been himself a member of the Committee, and consequently responsible in some degree for the opinions expressed by the Report, he could not consistently with his duty give a silent vote upon this subject. Without admitting wholly that it was the absolute duty of the State to provide for the education of the community, it could not be doubted that it was desirable to provide a certain amount of education in which all classes might participate. The most eminent philanthropists in the mother country had felt the truth of this, and had exerted themselves to carry it out; and when it was seen that England was in point of education the worst provided of all the countries of Europe,—not more than one in twelve of its whole population having been educated,—it could not be denied that there were ample grounds for their exertions. The difficulties surrounding this subject from the conscientious prejudices entertained by the members of various religious denominations appeared to arise from the necessity of blending religious with secular instruction; and although a general system might be easily made to work in countries like Scotland, where nearly the whole of the population were of one religion, it was obvious that in England, or in any other country where the inhabitants consisted of a variety of religious denominations, these difficulties must be felt. Such a system might also be more easily carried out in countries like Prussia, where the Government, being in possession of arbitrary power, could force it into operation; but no such power could be exercised in a country like this. No general system of education could, therefore, be carried out without opposition; and unless the population of the country in which it was adopted were all of one religion, or unless it was a system for conveying instruction purely secular. Notwithstanding all that had been said against Lord Stanley's system, he contended that it had operated most beneficially to Ireland: for it was impossible to examine the educational statistics of that country for the last twenty years, without coming to the conclusion that its advantages were ten-fold as compared with the old Kildare system. The statement was fully borne out by the testimony of some of the most distinguished clergymen both of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Churches; and Mrs. Hall, who had recently travelled through Ireland, admitted, that although prepared to look with prejudice both upon the system itself and upon all its details, she felt compelled after personal observation, to admit to the full extent the efficacy of its operation. However well, however, this system might have operated in Ireland, it did not follow that it would work equally well here: for in the former country the bulk of the population was of the Roman Catholic persuasion; but here by far he majority were Protestants, who were almost exclusively the opponents of the system, and the Council should not shut its eyes to the fact that the system of education which they were called upon to recommend should be one in accordance with the wants and wishes of the community. With every predilection in favour of Lord Stanley's system, he could not say that it was in accordance with the wishes of the community, when he saw the great opposition which had been manifested towards its adoption by the colonists, whose wishes the House was bound, in his opinion, to meet as far as possible. It would be vain to urge the benefits of the system; for the public was certainly the best judge of what was good for itself, and no proposition ought to be carried which was in opposition to the wishes of nine-tenths of the community. The working of the system in Van Diemen's Land had not been so beneficial as appeared to have been imagined: for the spirit of proselytising was as great under this system as under that termed the denominational; and the practice of paying the teachers at so much per head for the children under their charge had given rise to the abuse, on the part of the schoolmasters of those schools under the general system, of borrowing a number of scholars from other schools in order to make a show with when the day of inspection arrived. The books used in these schools, however, he looked upon as containing the best compendium of the fundamental principles of Christianity that could have been drawn up; but there was one advantage of the denominational system which appeared to have been lost sight of, namely, that their continuation kept up that healthy spirit of competition among the various religious denominations, which was of so much advantage to the cause of education generally, and which would not be so likely to exist under a general system. He was disposed, therefore, to support the motion of his honorable and learned friend the member for Durham, which while it contributed to bring Lord Stanley's System into operation, would prevent any interference with the vested rights of those denominational schools already established. In respect to expense also the system, as far as it had been carried out in Van Diemen's Land, so far from being economical, had entailed a cost of three pounds per head for the education of every child; and it was equally erroneous to suppose that its working had been so generally advantageous as it had been said to be in the United States of America: for in order to show this, he had only to point out the virgorous opposition which the system had received from Dr. Hughes, the Roman Catholic Bishop of New York, who had ultimately succeeded in obtaining a separate grant for the education of all the Roman Catholic children in that State. He regretted to say that there was much force both in the arguments of the honorable and learned member for Durham, and of the Roman Catholic Archbishop, Dr. Polding, that so far from crime having decreased in proportion to the progress of education the reverse was the fact; and he would point to the county of Lanark as an illustration of this argument, in which county, although the best educated of the whole kingdom, crime had been doubling every five years for the last half-century, while at the same time the increase of the population was by no means extensive. In Sweden and Prussia the same result had been manifested. And although this of itself formed no argument against the adoption of the general system, still it must be obvious that in a country like this, with a scattered population, there could be no such means of carrying it out as were possessed by the thickly peopled countries and arbitrary Governments of Europe. He regretted that the honorable member for Cumberland should have coupled Popery and infidelity together in the manner he had done; and he was sure that such an expression would not have fallen from that gentleman's lips, had it not been in the heat of debate, belonging as he did to a Church which recognised the Romish community as its only sister church; and much as he differed from the peculiar tenets of the Church of Rome, he could not forget what they owed to it for the preservation of religion and science through the darker ages. He then concluded by repeating his intention of supporting the amendment which had been moved by Mr. Windeyer.

Mr. WENTWORTH said, that although not a member of the Committee, and therefore nowise bound to support the recommendations of the Report, he could not give a silent vote, more especially as he was unable to agree either with the original motion of the hon. member for Melbourne, or the amendment of his honorable and learned friend the member for Durham. Confirmed as he was in his belief of the efficacy of Lord Stanley's System, he greatly regretted being compelled to oppose the original motion, but after the strong opposition which had been offered to it, by the community at large, it was quite evident that they were not prepared to receive it. His approval of the General System, however, prevented him from supporting the proposition of the honorable and learned member for Durham, the effect of which would be to admit of an extension *ad libitum* of the Denominational System. He should, therefore, hazard a further amendment, which, in his opinion, would meet the views of all who thought with him, that while the general system was the best, the time had not yet arrived when it could be brought into full operation. The amendment was as follows:—

"That this Council having taken into consideration the Report of the Select Committee, appointed to enquire into and report upon the state of Education in this colony, and to devise the means of placing the education of youth upon a basis suited to the wants and wishes of the community,

Resolved:—

1. That it is advisable to introduce Lord Stanley's System of National Education into this colony, with this modification, that instead of the Clergy and Pastors of the several denominations being allowed to impart religious instruction in the schools, the children be allowed to be absent from school one day in every week exclusive of Sunday, for the purpose of receiving such instruction elsewhere; but that all denominational schools now in existence, having school-rooms already built, which have been, or shall be, within the next twelve months, conveyed in trust for the purpose of the school, and having now, or which shall have within the next twelve months average attendance of fifty scholars, shall be entitled to aid from the Board.
2. That in order to introduce this system, His Excellency the Governor be requested to appoint a Board of persons favourable to the introduction of Lord Stanley's National System of Education, and belonging to the different religious denominations; this Board to be invested with a very wide discretion, as to the arrangements necessary for carrying the System into effect; and all funds to be henceforth applied for the purposes of education, to be administered by them.
3. The leading principle by which the Board of Education shall be guided, is to afford the same facilities for education to all classes of professing Christians, without any attempt to interfere with the peculiar religious opinions of any, or to countenance proselytism.
4. That the Board be incorporated.
5. That an Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, transmitting the above Resolutions, and praying that he will be pleased to take them into his favourable consideration, and carry them into effect.

With regard to the expression of popular opinion, he must confess, that great as was the weight to be attached to the petitions which had been presented to them, he did not attach the same importance to the number of the petitioners which he should have done if the petitions themselves had been got up in any other way; but when he came to consider the machinery which had been brought into play both by his own Church and by the various religious denominations, who for once had concurred with it in its views, he was not surprised that the number of signatures should have been very large. Notwithstanding the clamour which had been made against the system, and the assertion that it would produce a violation of the liberty of conscience, he would maintain that by affording equal rights and equal advantages to all, it would be the readiest way to sustain the liberty; and the present denominational system, affording as it did the means of proselyting in a quiet way, in the manner suggested by the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip, was much more likely to prevent liberty of conscience than the system proposed to be introduced. There had been only two arguments against the recommendation of the Committee, as far as he was able to perceive. The first of these was the infidel tendency of Lord Stanley's system, and the second the cry of the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible. The first of these arguments were completely refuted by the extracts which had been read from the books used in the schools, and by the arguments of other honorable members, who had spoken in support of the General System. If the Church of England possessed a bigotted champion, Lord Stanley was that bigot, having ever showed himself most ready to promote its advance;—and to say that this nobleman had been the first to advocate doctrines and to promote schemes calculated to injure these interests, was to propagate a calumny which those who did so would not themselves believe, and was making a most ungrateful return to that most distinguished and bigotted nobleman for his past services. What, after all, was the system under which all the superior classes in England were educated, but a general system, comprising less of religious instruction than was contained in the books so often referred to as in use in the schools established under that proposed to be introduced. The Bishop of Australia, who was no mean authority, had virtually admitted that the denominational system was an expensive one, and thus bore out the first objection to it which had been taken by the Report, without any proof being afforded of its efficiency; and the second objection, that it left the majority uneducated, was equally unanswered; although the honorable member for Cumberland had attempted to do so by showing that a hundred or so had been mistated in the returns; having manifestly formed his calculation upon an erroneous belief that the term children included all under twenty-one years of age, instead of those between the ages of two and fourteen years, as was really the case. [Mr. Wentworth then went through the various objections to the Denominational System contained in the Report; and stated his reasons for concurring in those objections.] He was at a loss to understand the grounds of objection against the system by the Church of England, as shown by the exposition of them which had been given by the Bishop of Australia. The first objection, indeed, that the periodical visits of the clergymen of various denominations would embroil them in unseemly dissensions, was entitled to some weight; but was met by the suggestion of the honorable member for Durham. The second objection was that the Irish system had been converted gradually from a general system into a system for the advantage of the majority and considering that in the opinion of the Bishop and his clergy, that it was their duty to subvert error as far as in them lay, or in other words, to proselytise; he was surprised, if the Right Reverend Prelate was sincere in this belief of the results attendant upon the system, that he had not seized upon it with avidity as the means of effecting this object inasmuch as from the fact of the Church of England being by far the most numerous body in this colony, such a consequence would be decidedly to its advantage. By voting funds for the inculcation of a religious education, any degree beyond that which would be given under the general system, the Council would not only give up its proper right of control over these funds, but must certainly sanction error: for out of the many denominations of Christians differing upon points of doctrine one only could be right; and his Lordship's idea of stereotyping error would consequently apply much more readily to the denominational than to the general system. He should like to put it to those who clamoured so loudly against the General System, whether they believed that heaven might not be attained by all classes of Christians; and he believed that there were few who would be hardy enough to deny it. If this was the case, what, he would ask, was the use of encumbering the mind of youth with abstruse points of doctrine; and why was it that so much clamour had been made? He should be inclined to think that this system rather taught too much religion than too little; and as far as his own opinion was concerned, he should have been more inclined to support a system purely secular; but, at all events, he esteemed it the duty of the Legislature to protect the conscience of the child from being tampered with, or shackled, with as much efficiency as the laws of the land prevented children from being wronged in their property. Much, however, as he should desire to see the general system carried out, the clamour which had been raised against it would prevent this from being wholly done; and it became necessary to permit the continuance of the denominational schools already established. He was afraid the country was not yet prepared for the blessing the Council was disposed to bestow upon it: for although they might plant in Australia the garden of the Hesperides, they could not compel its people to eat the golden *fruit*. He should therefore beg leave to propose the amendment which he had before made.

Mr. WALKER seconded the amendment, and argued briefly in support of it, in the same manner as Mr. Wentworth had done; differing only from that gentleman in reference to the propriety of excluding religious education altogether, which, he believed, owing to the innate depravity of the human heart, would be productive of the most dangerous results.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, as a member of the Select Committee by which the General System had been recommended, he felt particularly called upon to give some explanation of the reasons which had induced him to support a system which had been styled the latitudinarian and anti-religious; but it was not necessary for him to urge much in its favour after the unanswered and unanswerable arguments of the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip, and others who had spoken on the same side. He then proceeded to say, that he had mixed continually with Protestants, as well during the period of his education at a Protestant University as since that time, so that he had become fully acquainted with their peculiar prejudices and opinions, and would be the last to do anything having a tendency to interfere with the former, much less the latter. It was never intended by the Committee to interfere with the denominational schools already established, which might still be beneficially carried on in connexion with the schools under the general system, as had been the case in Ireland; but he held the establishment of these schools, in which the children could be taught so much of religion as formed the basement of all Christian doctrines, to be indispensable; and he also thought, that no system of education could be safely adopted which was not based upon the great truths of Divine revelation. He then proceeded to quote the various Parliamentary Reports, and other documents upon the subject of this general system, in order to show that it was not such as had been represented by those who were appointed to it, dwelling particularly upon the fact, that the first recommendations of this system were before the Catholic Relief Bill had passed, and being thus the measures of an exclusive Protestant Parliament, were consequently not likely to contain any thing opposed to the true principles of Protestantism The first time these recommendations were made, was during the Tory administration; but owing to accidental circumstances these recommendations were not carried out until after the Whigs had come into office, and the opposition it then experienced was more he contended, in opposition to that party than to the system itself. The Attorney-General likewise read extracts from the speeches of various supporters of the system in order to disprove the allegations which had been made to its prejudice, relying particularly upon a pamphlet of the Bishop of Norwich, and upon the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Carlyle, who had for a long time acted as Secretary to the Board of Education in Ireland. He denied that the system had been a failure in Ireland, as had been asserted; and read a statistical account of the great increase in the number of schools and scholars since the time of its adoption, in order to confirm this view. So long as the present system continued it would be impossible, he maintained, for them to obtain an efficient class of schoolmasters, as no one had sufficient inducement to undertake this profession till he was unfit for everything else; and he also maintained that the system, so far from being applicable to no other country but Ireland, could be equally well applied to any country possessing a population composed of different religious creeds. Although it was true that Dr. M'Hale, one of the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Ireland was opposed to the system, and had some altercation with the Most Reverend Dr. Murray, who was himself a member of the Board. the result of this altercation had been a reference to the Court of Rome, from which full permission had been given to every portion of the Church, down to parish priests, to exercise their own free opinion respecting this subject; and the parochial clergy, not excepting those in Dr. M'Hale's own diocese, were almost wholly its warm supporters. He regretted that the same views were not entertained upon this subject by the venerable head of the Roman Catholic Church of this colony as were entertained by himself; but he must rely upon the support which the system had received from some of the first dignitaries of the Church of Ireland, and upon the fact that during the opposition exhibited here in 1836, no opposition was ever offered on the part of the Roman Catholic community.

Mr. ROBINSON then briefly replied to the arguments which had been made use of in the course of the discussion against the adoption of the general system, contending that none of these arguments were of any real validity, or had any bearing upon the point at issue—that of "the Bible, the whole Bible, and nothing but the Bible," and others of the same class, amounting merely to cant. He also quoted the evidence of Archbishop Polding to show, that although in some degree opposed to the general system, he had admitted its beneficial working in Ireland, and read a letter from a Roman Catholic Priest with whom he (Mr Robinson) was acquainted, expressing a concurrence in the general system.

The Council then divided upon Mr. Wentworth's amendment, with the following result:—

Ayes.	*Noes.*
The Colonial Secretary	The Col. of Customs
The Attorney-General	Mr. Panton
Mr. Young	Mr. Cowper
Mr. Bland	Mr. Lawson
Mr. Therry	Mr. Bowman
Mr. Wentworth	Dr. Nicholson
Major Wentworth	Mr. Windeyer
Captain Coghill	Mr. Lamb
Dr. Lang	Mr. Berry
Captain Dumaresq	Mr. Darvall
Mr. Lord	Mr. Macarthur
Mr. Walker	The Colonial Treasurer
Mr. Robinson (teller.)	(Teller).

Ayes 13
Noes 12

Majority in favour of the Amendment 1

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY laid upon the table the Draft of the Appropriation Bill, and gave notice that he should move to-morrow (this day) for leave to introduce it, and to read it a first time.

Council adjourned at twenty-five minutes to eleven.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE Acting Chief Justice STEPHEN, and a Common Jury.

MALICIOUSLY CUTTING AND WOUNDING.

Louis Britton, of Sydney, was indicted for having, on the 19th August last, committed an aggravated assault, by cutting and wounding Thomas Warne with his teeth, by biting off the end of one of the prosecutor's fingers.

Thomas Warne, collector, deposed that the prisoner had been employed by him as a cook, but had discharged him previous to the 19th August; but up to that day he had allowed him to lodge in his house, out of compassion, till he could get another situation. On the day named in the information, witness had occasion to reprimand him for not keeping proper hours at night, when he became very insolent, on which witness went to put him out of the room, on which prisoner seized him by one of the fingers of the right hand, with his teeth bit the top off it, and spat it out on the ground.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: I did not knock you down, but you fell on the ground as I was taking you to the door to put you out of the room; I neither asked you to fight me, nor did I give you irritating language; you asked me to fight you; I did not kick you; but after you bit off the point of my finger I struck you with a stick over the head.

Dr. Bland had seen the prosecutor's hand in August last, and saw the last joint of the little finger had been taken off, apparently torn, and probably had been done in the way described by Warne, as it was not an incised wound; it was not done by glass; the prosecutor had been very ill since from the effects of the wound.

Cross-examined by the prisoner: The wound was just such a one as would have been made by an instrument like teeth; the wound was quite fresh when he first saw it.

John Bower was present at the quarrel between Warne and the prisoner; the latter had two bottles in his hand when Warne was trying to put him out of the room, and said "Let me put down the bottles," and threw one of them on the bed; he fell in the tussle with the other bottle in his hand, and it was broken to pieces; Warne left the room for his stick, and witness went into another room, but saw Warne beating the prisoner with the stick; he saw some blood on the floor, but heard nothing of the finger being bitten off, till he returned some hours after, when Warne showed him the tip of the finger now before the Court; witness swept out the room soon after the disturbance; he saw the blood, but did not see the tip of the finger till Warne showed it to him at night.

Warne recalled: He had picked up the tip of his finger almost immediately after it had been bitten off, and took it to Dr. Bland, when he went to have the finger dressed. This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoner handed in a written defence, stating that the prosecutor's finger had either been jammed off by the door when he shut it, after Warne left for his stick to beat the prisoner; or else had been cut off by the broken glass when they were struggling on the floor.

In putting the case to the Jury, HIS HONOR left it to them to determine: 1st. Whether the finger was really bitten off: 2nd. Was it bitten with the intent to do some grievous bodily harm; and 3rd. If not done with such intent, then they would find him guilty of a common assault. Before the Jury returned their verdict, His Honor stated that since he had put the case to them, his attention had been called to a case in the 7th Carrington and Payne, *King* v. *Harris*, also to *Kerr* v. *Harris*, by which it appeared that it was necessary to prove that the wounding was done with some instrument. The case there referred to had been referred to the fifteen Judges of England, and was exactly one in point, viz., biting the tip of a constable's finger when trying to apprehend a prisoner; at the hearing of the case reserved thirteen Judges attended, when seven were of opinion that the biting was not a felonious wounding. Under these circumstances he considered it the safest plan to confine their finding to the common assault. The Jury then found the prisoner guilty of a common assault.

The prisoner, in arrest of judgment, addressed the Court at considerable length, repeating his defence, and alleging that it all arose out of jealousy on the part of the prosecutor respecting a female who had been seen by Warne speaking familiarly to the prisoner just before the quarrel took place. He had been told that Inspector Pearce had seen a man who said he had seen Warne bite off his own finger in Pitt-street; but he had not been able to get the name of that witness, and concluded by solemnly asserting his innocence of the crime of which he had been found guilty.

HIS HONOR considered the statement just made by the prisoner as a very strange one; but deemed it proper to have it enquired after, and ordered Inspector Pearce to be sent for, in order that the Court might hear what he had to say on the subject, and then passed sentence, by stating that the Court considered the assault as a very brutal one, and aggravated by the circumstances under which it was committed, and the result of it, by maiming the prosecutor for life; and sentenced the prisoner to be confined and kept to hard labour in Parramatta Gaol for twelve calendar months.

MALICIOUSLY SHOOTING A MARE.

Walter Hollowell, aged about 14 years, was indicted for maliciously and feloniously shooting a mare, in a paddock on the South Head Road, on the 19th July last, the property of Luke Dellow. In this case, it was proved by the prosecutor, that about one o'clock on the day laid in the information, he put the mare in question into a paddock on the Old South Head Road, near the residence of a Mrs. Davies. About an hour after, he was going to the paddock in the direction of the mare and her foal, the animals being then in sight; when about one hundred yards distant from them, he heard the report of a gun, on which the foal ran off to another place, but the mare merely started as if struck, and stood where she was; he went up to see what was the matter, as she used always to keep close to her foal; on reaching her, he saw her trembling, and bleeding very much from a wound in the side; the assistance of a veterinary surgeon was obtained, but she died at eleven o'clock on the following day; on opening her, he found the ball produced, in her stomach, to which it had penetrated by a wound in her side; the wound in her side was large enough to admit one of his fingers being thrust into it. He had before observed the prisoner and another boy, named Plaice, with the gun produced; they were between him and the mare when the shot was fired, which was by the prisoner Hollowell; on seeing that the mare was wounded, he went to them, accused them of doing it, which they denied, saying three men had done it; he then took the gun from them, but they ran off, and he was unable to catch them.

William Downey, a quarryman, had been working in a quarry near where the shot was fired; on going home to his dinner, he saw the prisoner and Plaice amusing themselves with the gun; he saw them, heard the shot fired, and saw the smoke rising over the place were Hollowell and Plaice were, and saw them leaving the scrub over which the smoke was, a few minutes after he heard the shot. There was no other person in the scrub, but the boys named; and if there had been any one, he must have seen them; if any person had gone into the scrub they must have passed close by where he was working; he considered the prisoner was about thirteen years of age.

Mr. WINDEYER, for the defence, submitted that, as it had not been proved that the infant before the Court was competent to commit the offence, all that had been shown was, that he was supposed to be about thirteen years of age, and therefore, until the contrary was proved, he was in the eye of the law unable to commit the offence; another circumstance which was necessary to fix the charge on the prisoner had also been entirely omitted, namely, that when he committed the offence he had a guilty knowledge that he was doing wrong, and that he fired it with a malicious intention.

The COURT considered there was a case to go to the Jury.

Mr. WINDEYER then addressed the Court for the defence, and called the prisoner's father, who deposed that the prisoner was twelve years and three days old at the time the mare was shot. He stated that the prisoner had absented himself from school for a week without his knowledge; had taken witness's gun from his house without his knowledge; that the prisoner had gone to Mrs. Davies's house without his knowledge or consent.

James Plaice, aged ten years, deposed that on the day the mare was shot, he had absented himself without leave from Sydney College, and taken his father's shot belt, powder, and shot, without his knowledge, and joined the prisoner in shooting birds in the bush near Mrs. Davies's on the Old South Head Road; they had their dinner from Mrs. Davies, after which they returned to the bush, and fired some shots at the birds; the last shot was fired in the air by witness, about half an hour before the prosecutor came and took the gun from them; during the half hour after witness had fired in the air, he and the prisoner were gathering five-corners; when the mare was shot, they heard the report, and thought it had been done by two other boys they had seen in the bush with a rifle; one of the boys was about his size, and the other a head taller; he had not seen three men pass with a gun.

The prosecutor was recalled, and swore distinctly that he saw the prisoner fire the gun when the foal ran off, and the mare started on being wounded; at the time he seized the gun, they said nothing about two boys with a rifle, but mentioned they had seen three men shooting.

The witness Downey was recalled, and swore positively to his previous deposition.

Mr. WINDEYER addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner, urging his age as a proof of his innocence. He also contended that the boy Plaice was, from his years, a more credible witness than either the prosecutor or Downey, and asserted that it was mere stubbornness which had induced him to adhere to his first evidence.

HIS HONOR, before summing up, lamented that the Court was called on to decide on a case in which so much conflicting evidence had been given; it was altogether a painful case, from the tender years of the prisoner, and the still tenderer years of the witness Plaice. It was barely possible that one so young should have deliberately made such statements as they had heard, and yet all of them to be untrue. It was the painful duty of the Jury to decide on which side the truth lay, and in doing so, they were to be guided by the evidence before them. That most foul and corrupt perjury had been committed on the one side or the other did not admit of a doubt, and whoever had committed it ought, and would certainly be punished for it. After pointing out the material parts of the evidence, His Honor left it to the Jury to determine, first, whether the mare had been destroyed as charged, by the prisoner; and, secondly, if when he did so he was cognizant of doing an evil act.

The Jury retired for about ten minutes, and found the prisoner guilty in terms of the indictment; but strongly recommended him to the mercy of the Court, on the ground of his tender years.

His HONOR told the prisoner he fully believed him guilty as well as the Jury, and ordered him to be remanded for sentence; and strictly charged the Governor of the Gaol to keep the prisoner apart from every person except the officers of the gaol and the Clergyman whose duty it was to visit the prisoner.

Plaice was then brought before the Court, and charged by his Honor with having committed perjury, by not telling the truth; he merely replied that he had stated the truth; he was then ordered into custody, in order to be committed to take his trial for perjury, at the same time it was intimated to him that he would be admitted to bail. The prisoner was then removed.

THE CASE OF LOUIS BRITTON.

It was intimated to his Honor, that Inspector Pearce was in attendance, together with the person who had said to him that he had seen Warne bite off the tip of his own finger, in Pitt-street, in August last.

His HONOR having heard Pearce's statement, called on the man he referred to, named Turner, who stated, that he knew Warne well, but did not know Britton, he had not even seen him. Turner then informed his Honor, that while in Pitt-street, near the Union Bank, in August last, he saw Warne with his right hand bleeding, and asked him how he got it hurt, when Warne told him he had had a scuffle with a little Frenchman, had got a fall, and cut his finger on a broken bottle, and that he was going to the doctor with it; he then showed Turner his little finger, which was bleeding very much; after which, without saying any more about the matter, he put the bleeding finger into his mouth, closed his teeth upon it, and fairly bit off the point of it; he then spit it out, rolled it up, and went in the direction of Dr. Bland's.

His HONOR immediately directed the Governor of the gaol to allow the prisoner Britton the use of the gaol yard, until further enquiry could be made, and directed Inspector Pearce to get the necessary steps taken for having Warne brought before the Police Bench, in order that a charge of perjury might be investigated against him.

The Court was then adjourned till ten o'clock to-day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY.

BEFORE the CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PROOF OF CLAIMS.

In the estate of Robert Miller and Co., a special meeting: the Bank of Australasia, £87 15s.; Burdekin and Hawley, £93 15s. 2d.; W. H. Aldis, £87 5s. 8d.

In the estate of Edward Dormer O'Reilly, an adjourned special meeting: William Long, £10 16s.

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.

The following persons being unopposed had their certificates allowed them: George Rogerson and Henry Burns. The following cases were partially heard, and adjourned for one week: Robert Broad and John Smith.

MEETING FOR TO DAY.

R. G. Dunlop and Co., an adjourned meeting, at eleven o'clock.

MEETINGS FOR TO-MORROW.

Joseph Popplewell, a single meeting, at ten o'clock.

John Stuart Mein, a special meeting, at half-past ten.

Henry Jefferson Bate, a special meeting, at two.

CITY COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the City Council will be holden, on Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. To receive Reports from the Chairmen of Committees.
2. To receive such Memorials and Petitions as may be presented.
3. To proceed with the business standing over, of which due notice has been given.
4. To consider the Report of the Board of Works on the Tenders received for the general drainage of the City.
5. To consider the Memorial of Mr. Isaac Simmons, alleging that a great number of Citizens had been omitted in the Citizen List for Brisbane Ward, and praying the Council to pass a By-law to extend the time for the admission of claims, and thereby prevent the disfranchisement of many citizens.
6. To consider the Memorial of Thomas Wilks, praying the Council to reduce the assessment on his premises, known as No. 167, Lower George-street.
7. To consider the Petition of Mr. John Garrett, praying the Council for a remission of the rates on the building occupied by the Australian Methodist Society for scholastic and religious purposes.
8. To consider the Petition of Mr. Thomas Henry Hart, of Pitt-street, setting forth that his premises had been over assessed, and praying for such redress as the Council may think proper.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

By Alderman Flood—

9. To consider and determine on the course to be adopted, by reason of the refusal of the Legislative Council to grant the prayers of the Petitions presented by the Corporation for Police control and administration; and for certain fees, fines, and licenses, as subsidiary sources of municipal revenue.

IT'S ALL OVER WITH US!—The *Australian* has commenced a very close analysis of the *Herald* from the period of its commencement to the present date, and has found four matters to complain of. First, our grammar is not at all what it ought to be: this is proved by the fact, that in 1836, some reporter, whose acquaintance with Lindley Murray was rather circumscribed, wrote a paragraph commencing, "John Thomas Wilson *is* bolted:" we are very sorry that such a blunder was committed, and will take care that the next bolter is correctly announced, both in fact and language. The next charge is want of taste, because in some article it was asked, "Who is the culprit?" to which we reply, that to judge of the matter fairly, the whole article must be read: to take one line out of a long article is not fair. The third charge is, that we do not state facts correctly: in proof of which it is shown, that in an account of some pocket-picking affair, *four* and nine was said to have been stolen, whereas it was *six* and nine; that the *locus in quo* was incorrectly stated, one street being substituted for another; and that the name of some amiable felon was incorrectly spelt. These are very grave charges—terrible! we hope there may be no occasion to repeat them; and as we have a great respect for our brother's reputation, we hope the *Australian* will not copy any article of news from the *Herald* without satisfying itself that it is correct. The last charge is, that we were very wrong in imputing motives to the framers, or rather the framer of the address to the Governor, to which we shall only say—No Bunkum. Some of these charges are made by our contemporary *in propria persona*, and others under the guise of a correspondent signing himself Censor, who takes us to task for want of politeness, and quotes the French, who, according to his account, are patterns of elegance and refinement in public writing, as well as general manners (which, by-the-by, is exactly contrary to fact); and yet this very polite writer in the same letter applies the following language to the conductors of this journal:—"These are general reflections. But they have been called forth by the insolent sneers of the *Herald*, and its malignant imputation of unworthy motives to a body of high-minded and patriotic gentlemen, because they are exerting themselves to awaken the public to a sense of their duty." * * * * "That vain, egotistic, but feeble journal, arrogantly dictates to the public what they shall think respecting the motives of men's actions; and thus insidiously brings odium and contempt on their characters, from no other cause than mere spite and ingenerate hatred." * * * "For how can those who can boast of neither correct judgment, definite principle, decorum, delicacy of feeling, good breeding, refined taste, nor common sense, teach those indispensable qualifications correctly to others?" Friend Censorious, before you complain of others, for not being polite, take a few lessons in good taste yourself. Feeble as the *Herald* may be, it is too strong for you. We hope that we shall be able to recover from the combined attack of our contemporary and his aids; but they should consider our feebleness, and be as gentle as possible. If the *Australian* is eating its own words on the squatting question, it should do it as quietly as it can, and not make a noise about it; and if any one expresses surprise that the *Australian* of October differs from the *Australian* of September, they should pretend not to hear it; they may sneak out of the fix they are in, but it is very silly in them to attempt to bounce their readers into believing that a document which was very admirable last week, is this week disloyal, and discreditable to the colony.

THE BARRACK SQUARE.—We are glad to observe that Colonel Despard has at length adopted the suggestion so repeatedly thrown out by the Press, by affixing at each of the entrances to the Barracks, a notice to the public of the recent regulation forbidding the citizens who pass through to walk across the grass. During the absence of any such caution, those who had been in the habit of crossing the Barrack Square very naturally took the nearest road to the south gate, across the grass as heretofore, and had great reason to complain of the uncouth manner in which they were treated by the sentries, whose intimation that this was forbidden was generally conveyed in a tone the very reverse of polite; but as the warning notice is posted at the very commencement of the forbidden pathway, these annoyances will for the future be prevented.

STILL-HUNTING.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Cassels and Mr. Watson went to Johnson's Bay in search of a still, and nearly walked over it, but returned in the belief that they had been on a false scent; and yesterday morning Captain Innes and Mr. D'Arcy were also in quest of and *very near* it; but on the same day, Mr. Watson got additional information, and by sending a boy into a hole in the floor of a dog-house, beside a hut, succeeded in unearthing a small distillery, with a quantity of wash and weak feints. The entrance to the cave was hardly sufficient to admit a man; a drain led from it into the bay, and the smoke was conducted to the chimney of the hut.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—An obstinate looking old woman, who appeared, by the peculiarity of her dialect, to be a native of the "bleak north," was yesterday placed at the bar of the Police Court upon the charge of stealing a lace collar and various other articles of female apparel, from a Mrs. Milligan, by whom she had been temporarily employed as a nurse. The stolen property was found stowed away in her box at the time of her apprehension, and the case being clearly established against her, she was committed for trial. It appeared from the evidence of the Police officers, that she had been before the Court for a similar offence on the previous day, and was fortunate enough to get discharged; but she had scarcely got clear of the watch-house when she was again apprehended under a warrant for this offence. During the last three months she has been several times before the Court, and since her arrival in the colony, to which, as might readily be guessed, she came in the character of a prisoner of the Crown, she had undergone several convictions. The name which she gave yesterday, and which appeared to be her true one, was Mary White, but she was also known to the Police by one or two aliases.

SINGULAR CASE.—A person named William Peisley, residing in the vicinity of Cook's River, appeared on a summons before the Police Bench yesterday, to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. W. M. Clark, who also resides in that neighbourhood, of stealing a quantity of green barley. The case against the defendant rested upon the testimony of two men residing and working in the same vicinity, who swore positively that on Monday fortnight they were returning home about nine o'clock in the evening, when, on passing along a lane which separated the farm occupied by the prisoner from that of Mr. Clark, they saw the former, by the light of the moon, cut and carry away a considerable quantity of the green stuff in question, throwing it all over his own fence. On the other hand, a man who was in partnership with the defendant swore with equal positiveness that the latter had not been out of the house, as far as he could believe; and it was shown, both by the testimony of this person and of the witnesses for the prosecution, that the defendant had so much green stuff growing upon his own land, that he had been in the habit of giving it away. Under these circumstances, the Bench was of opinion that, notwithstanding the positive nature of the evidence given by the two witnesses for the prosecution as to the defendant's identity, there must have been some mistake in the matter, as it was not probable that a man who had so much green stuff of his own, as to have been in the habit of giving it away, in order to get the land cleared, would have had any inducement to steal a similar article from the ground of another person.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Bills on the Court of Directors, London, at thirty days' sight, will be issued at 1¼ per cent. discount.

CHARLES FALCONER, Manager.

Sydney, October 10. 4937

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Bills at thirty days' sight on the Board of Directors of this Bank, in London, will be issued at 1¼ per cent discount.

C. ROBERTSON, Pro Manager.

Sydney, October 10. 4931

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.



THE packet schooner *MARY ANN* will leave the Union Wharf To-morrow, at three o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

WILLIAM DALTON, Prince-street.

October 10. 4947

MARINERS' CHURCH,

ERSKINE-STREET, DARLING HARBOUR.

THE Committee of the Sydney Bethel Union, having completed the Mariners' Church upon their own personal responsibility, appeal to the friends of seamen, ship-owners, captains, officers, and seamen, to render them such assistance as may enable them honorably to discharge the debt, which has been contracted with a view to benefit seamen visiting this port. The claims of seamen, and the sympathies of all who are interested in their welfare, have been relied upon by the Committee, and this appeal is made with confidence to all who know the value of those benefits which this institution is calculated to dispense.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received by—

Mr. F. Mitchell, Queen's Wharf
J. Comrie, Moore's Wharf
R. Gowland, Secretary, 214, Elizabeth-street
W. A. Dobson, Treasurer, George-street.

Service performed by the Rev. M. T. Adam, Seamen's Chaplain, in the morning at eleven, and in the afternoon at half-past three. 4921

TO JOSHUA FREY JOSEPHSON, ESQ.

SIR,—We, the undersigned Electors of Cook's Ward, in the City of Sydney, hereby request your permission to put you in nomination as a Councillor for the same at the ensuing Election, and undertake to exert ourselves to ensure your return.

Thomas Barker, J.P.	Benjamin Pitt Griffin
Charles Windeyer	J. M. Illidge
T. Shadforth, J.P.	Stephen Owen
John Thompson	F. Girard
Alex. Fotheringham	H. O Ayrane
R. Campbell	J. H. Palmer
William Carr	W. Wyatt
Reuben Uther	J. O. Glanham
H. B. Bradley	J. B. Jones
George J. Rogers	J. Leary
Lancelot Iredale	Edwin Clarke
Wm. H. Strafford	

To Thomas Barker, Esq., J.P., and the Electors signing the above Requisition.

GENTLEMEN.—In acknowledging the respect which you have thus publicly testified towards me by requesting me to become a candidate for the office of Councillor of your Ward, I cannot but feel pleasure in acceding to your request, pledging myself in the event of being elected, to use every honourable exertion to support your interests, in common with the general interests of the community.

I have the honour to remain,
Your obedient servant,
J. F. JOSEPHSON.

4915

BRISBANE WARD.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

A MEETING of Mr. Smidmore's Committee will be held in the evening of THIS DAY, Friday, the eleventh day of October instant, at the hour of seven o'clock, at Mr. Richard Graham's, the 'Labour in Vain,' Sussex-street. The respective street Committees will be pleased to bring in their reports. All electors are requested to attend.

JOHN DRISCOLL, Honorary Secretary.

4959

TO THE REFLECTING AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF BRISBANE WARD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,—Before we proceed to the final discharge of our duty, by giving our votes at the approaching election—or rather, before we commence to use our influence or to take any part in the matter—ought we not to ask ourselves this plain question: On what plea of *justice* or *policy* can we withhold our support from our tried and experienced representative,

MR SMIDMORE,

and yield to the solicitations of his rival candidates, who, to the great surprise of the public, have risen up "to push him from his stool?"

Has Mr. SMIDMORE, on any one occasion, even raised a *suspicion* that he acted from a corrupt, a selfish, or a servile motive? The answer must be unanimously, No!

Has he in the least degree manifested that he was capable of either wilfully lending his aid to the purpose of a *party*, or of being made its dupe? Again it must be answered, No!

Can he even be accused of *apathy or negligence* in any portion of his two years' official career? Most certainly NOT!

Can we then, brother electors, with any show of *justice*, dismiss him from our service, if he remain elegible, and willing to continue in it?

But, if anything palpably *unjust could be substantially politic*, what advantage, let me ask, can be presented to our hope from the superior qualifications of his opponents in the present contest? On what do these NEW candidates for our suffrages rest their claims to a preference, and their right to supersede our OLD and worthy representative?

"I pause for a reply." If any be hazarded, I am ready with a *rejoinder*.

Faithfully yours,

4939 A BROTHER ELECTOR.

A CARD.

MR. R. MARSDEN CARTWRIGHT, Surgeon, &c., &c, M.R.C.S.L., has removed from his late private Institution, "The Goulburn Eye Infirmary," to Elder House, Parramatta.

Elder House is immediately opposite Mr. Nash's Hotel. 4921

A CARD.

A LADY, who has had long experience in tuition, is desirous of obtaining a situation as Governess in a gentleman's family, either in the country or city. She is competent to teach the several branches of a solid English education, combined with all the accomplishments. Satisfactory references can be obtained by addressing letters to A. Z. *Herald* Office.

☞ The advertiser has an excellent pianoforte that she will be happy to give the use of to any family she may engage with, on moderate terms. 4916

BACON! BACON! BACON!

ON SALE at the stores of the undersigned, a quantity of the above article, at so low a price as to defy competition. Also, a lot of prime hams in fine condition.

P. PALFRY'S

Grocery and Provision Store, George street, next the Savings' Bank, where every article in the trade can be bought at a decidedly lower price than at any house in Sydney.

4957

TEA! TEA!!

HYSONSKIN TEA, warranted sound and of good quality, at £3 15s and £4 per chest, at WILLIAM WALKER'S,

4949 588, George-street.

DERWENT POTATOES.

EX *WATERLILY*, ON SALE BY JOHN MACNAMARA, Hobart Town Packet Office, Queen-street.

4941

FOR SALE.

TWO SHIP GUNS, medium nines, with carriages, and a cooking apparatus for 200 men. Apply to

GRIFFITHS, GORE, AND CO., Bent-street.

4924

CART AND HARNESS.

FOR SALE, a well seasoned strong cart, with a good set of harness. To prevent trouble the cash price is Six Pounds. No. 610, George-street, facing Essex-street. 4960

COMPLETE SODA WATER MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned has for sale, by private contract, a machine for the manufactory of Soda Water and Lemonade, together with bottles, corks, sulphuric acid, soda, essence of lemons, baskets, and all that is requisite to commence manufacturing forthwith.

EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer and Agent,

4944 George-street.

MONEY TO BE LENT.

NINE HUNDRED POUNDS will be lent in sums not exceeding three hundred pounds each, at ten per cent., on unincumbered security, by

CHARLES H. CHAMBERS.

Office, No. 312, Pitt-street. 4927

TO R. CAMPBELL, JUNR., PRESIDENT OF THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—In answer to your unjustifiable notice to me, which appears in the *Sydney Morning Herald* of yesterday, and is dated the third day of October instant, calling upon me for payment of the sum of three thousand three hundred and sixteen pounds, with interest thereon, secured upon certain premises in the said notice mentioned, by indenture of release by way of mortgage, bearing date the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and made between myself and Mary, my wife, of the one part, and Richard Jones, as President of the Bank of New South Wales, of the other part.

I hereby give you notice that I am ready and willing to pay all and every the sum and sums of money now due by me, under and by virtue of said deed of mortgage, according to the terms, stipulations, and requirements obligatory upon me, in the said mortgage deed contained, and that as soon as you furnish to my solicitor, Mr. John Ryan Brenan, at his office, No. 2, King-street East, Sydney, a correct account current of the sums of money for which I have consented to be made liable, and for the due payment of which the said mortgage deed was granted, and showing the several sums paid by me against the same, and showing the balance or sum of money now due by me at the foot thereof, I shall forthwith discharge the same; and I hereby give you further notice, that should you not comply with the terms of this notice, I shall apply to the Court of Equity to restrain you from exercising the power of sale in the said indenture of release by way of mortgage contained.

Given under my hand this eleventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

4950 MICHAEL GANNON.

IN THE ASSIGNMENT OF ROBERT LEIGHTON.

TAKE NOTICE, that all persons having claims in the above Estate must present the same on or before the 23rd day of October instant, to David Kennedy, Esq., Bathurst, or in default thereof they will be excluded from all benefit therefrom.

EDWARD WRIGHT, Attorney for the Trustees.

October 8. 4913

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscriber, David Wallace, has ceased to be a partner in the business carried on in Sydney under the firm of Robert How and Company, merchants there. Dated at Sydney, this 1st day of October, 1844.

DAVID WALLACE.

Witness—H. MITCHELL. 4919

NOTICE.

PARTIES indebted to the late firm of Fitchett and Strong are requested to pay their accounts to Mr. Morris Castle, who is authorised to collect the same, and from whom a receipt will be sufficient.

4922 GEORGE FITCHETT.

NOTICE.—The undersigned, acting only as Agent, does not receive any letters that are not post-paid.

CHARLES BEILBY,

4933 George-street.

HORSES.

REQUIRED for the use of the Mounted Police, about 10 or 12 active and serviceable horses of 4, and not exceeding 5, years old. They must be half or three parts bred, and if handled or broken into saddle will be preferred. Application to be made to the Commandant Mounted Police on or before the end of the first week in November next.

Mounted Police Barracks, Sydney, October 10. 4925

LAUNDRESS.

WANTED, a woman as laundress, (at Merton, sixty miles from Maitland); she will be required to wash about seventeen dozen per week. Good wages will be given, and passage paid. Apply to Mr. Robert Ward, Forth and Clyde, Bridge street, Sydney. 4936

WANTED, a respectable woman as plain cook, and to do part of the washing in a small family. Enquire at 164, King-street. 4945

WANTED, a good Farm Labourer. Apply to Mr. Spencer, Solicitor, 14, Wentworth Place.

October 10. 4930

PASSAGE TO ENGLAND.

A RESPECTABLE Young Female wishes for a situation as Ladies-maid or Nursemaid to any lady going to England. Terms as may be agreed upon. A note addressed Hannah Elliott, and left at the *Herald* Office, will meet with immediate attention.

October 10. 4914

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

BOAT LOST.

DRIFTED from Johnson's Bay, Pyrmont, a Boat, about sixteen feet long, pitched outside, and painted salmon colour and green inside, with starboard gunwale newly repaired and painted.

Apply to Mr. G. Walker, Gas Company's Office, Pitt-street, or Johnson's Bay, Pyrmont. 4917

BOARD AND LODGING.

GENTLEMEN requiring the above, will find every comfort and accommodation on the most reasonable terms, by applying at Colne House, Prince-street.

4948

TO LET, a large and convenient STONE HOUSE, well adapted for any business, situated near the Gas Works, containing two kitchens, shop, parlour, drawing-room, and four bed-rooms, with private entrance and large yard. Immediate possession can be given. Rent moderate. Apply at the Dumbarton Castle, Kent-street North. 4923

NORTH SHORE.

COTTAGE TO LET, situate on the North Shore, containing entrance hall, three large rooms, kitchen, and servants' room. There is attached about three quarters of an acre of good garden ground, a good well of water, fowl-yard, &c., &c., and every convenience for a small family. Rent very moderate. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mr. John Donohoe, baker, opposite the Dockyard, Lower George-street.

4920

CLEARING LEASES.

TO LET, on clearing leases, for the term of five years, several desirable pieces of land, of the first quality, on the banks of the Rivers Hunter, Manning, and William. For further particulars apply to Mr. Windeyer, Police Magistrate, Darlinghurst, near Sydney. 4934

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO GROCERS AND DEALERS.

MR. G. SMITH will sell by auction, on the premises, No. 4, Druitt-street, THIS DAY, At eleven o'clock, The stock-in-trade of Groceries, ALSO, Fixtures, weights and scales, coffee mill and roaster, furniture, &c.

Terms, cash. 4946

MUTTON HAMS,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. S. HEBBLEWHITE will sell by auction, at his rooms, opposite the Bank of Australasia, THIS DAY, At Eleven o'clock precisely, Three hundred prime Mutton Hams.

Terms, Cash. 4938

SUMMER DRILLS.

TO TAILORS, AND THE TRADE.

THIS DAY.

MR. J. G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 365, George-street, opposite the Market Place, THIS DAY, 11TH OCTOBER, 1844, At Eleven o'clock precisely, A case of summer Drills, for gentlemen's trousers.

The approach of the warm weather renders this lot deserving the attention of the trade.

AFTER WHICH,

About ten pieces wide grey sheeting, 72 inch, slightly damaged.

Terms at sale. 4952

UNRESERVED SALE.

TO PUBLICANS, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

FRIDAY, 11TH OCTOBER.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, 11TH OCTOBER, At eleven o'clock,

36 hogsheads pale ale, ex *Penyard Park*
24 hogsheads pale ale, ex *St. George*
7 quarter-casks excellent port wine, branded "Kislingbury."
4 hogsheads / 8 quarter-casks } ditto superior ditto ditto
18 quarter-casks sherry, ex *Ceylon*
5 hogsheads / 8 quarter-casks } ditto very excellent, ex *Arachne*, brand "Kislingbury."
17 cases London bottled sherry
14 cases very excellent port wine.

Positively without any reserve.

Terms at sale. 4953

WOOL BAGS, GUNNY BAGS, CORK ROSE BUTTER, MESS BEEF.

THIS DAY, 11th OCTOBER.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, 11TH OCTOBER, At eleven o'clock,

Five hundred heavy wool bags
Two bales gunny bags
ALSO,
Ten kegs Irish Cork rose butter
Fifteen tierces prime colonial-cured mess beef.

Terms at sale. 4954

BAY HORSE, BY WHISKER.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, THE 11TH OCTOBER, At eleven o'clock precisely, A handsome bay Horse, by Whisker, five years old, fifteen hands high, only broken a few months ago, free from vice, and fast in all his paces.

Terms, Cash. 4955

HOARE'S LONDON STOUT.

THIS DAY, at half-past 11.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, at half-past eleven o'clock THIS DAY, FRIDAY, WITHOUT ANY RESERVE, Forty hogsheads Hoare's London stout.

Terms at sale. 4956

PARCHMENT, AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

DAVIDSON AND RUDD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 18, Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, At Three o'clock,

Sixty sheets parchment
Six silver male catheters
One complete set of Weiss's amputating instruments (never used)
One enema syringe, and set of cupping instruments

Terms, Cash. 4943

BOOKS, &c., THIS EVENING.

W. G. MOORE begs to acquaint the public, that he will sell at his Rooms, Hart's Buildings, Pitt-street, A small invoice of Books, &c.

Terms, cash. 4962

TO CEDAR MERCHANTS & OTHERS.

10,000 FEET CEDAR.

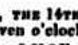
W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell by auction, on the Union Wharf, on SATURDAY, 12TH OCTOBER, At Eleven o'clock, About 10,000 feet of Cedar, in logs, of good quality, just arrived.

Terms at sale. 4961

FIRST-RATE NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by public auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, on SATURDAY, THE 12TH OCTOBER, At Eleven o'clock, Twenty kegs negrohead tobacco, first-rate quality

Terms, at sale. 4940



THE WHALING BARQUE *LUCY ANN*.

In the Insolvent Estate of John Jones.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at Jones's Wharf, Miller's Point, on MONDAY NEXT, THE 14TH OCTOBER, At Eleven o'clock,

The Whaling Barque *LUCY ANN*, burthen 218 81-94 tons, with all her standing and running rigging, stores, &c., as she is now lying at Jones's Wharf.

AFTER WHICH,

All the whaling gear, whale boats, &c.

A quantity of water and oil casks, and surplus stores, consisting of tea, sugar, rice, flour, and bread.

Terms at sale.

☞ Register and inventory of the vessel may be seen at the Mart. 4939

80 HEAD.

A SMALL LOT OF FINE YOUNG CATTLE.

COWS, BULLOCKS, HEIFERS, AND STEERS,

THE BRINGELLY BREED.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, (to be delivered at Bringelly), on TUESDAY, THE 15TH OCTOBER, 1844, At Twelve o'clock, The above lot of fine young cattle.

Mr. Stubbs can strongly recommend this very choice, selected herd of cattle; having it from the very best authority that they are of first-rate character—home-bred—and from a stock known to be kept up without any regard to expense.

Terms at sale. 4929

£100 EACH PAID UP.

SIX SHARES IN THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at twelve o'clock, on MONDAY NEXT, THE 14TH OCTOBER, At the Mart, King-street, Six Shares in the Bank of New South Wales, £100 each.

THE WHOLE IN ONE LOT.

Terms, Cash. 4928

POSTPONED FROM THE 10TH TO THE 17TH INSTANT.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY ACRES,

SITUATE IN THE DISTRICT OF COOK,

ALSO, SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES,

ON THE WESTERN ROAD, NEAR PARRAMATTA.

By order of the Mortgagee.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, on THURSDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT, At Twelve o'clock precisely,

One hundred and twenty acres of Land in the District of Cook, bounded on the east by 34 chains of Hook's Farm, bearing south, on the south by Ward's Farm, bearing west 35 chains; on the west by 34 chains of James Hassall's Farm, bearing north; by Wentworth's Farm, bearing east.

AND ALSO,

All that parcel of Land, containing by admeasurement 67 acres, more or less, part of 406 acres of land, known as Burder Park, situate on the Western Road, near the town of Parramatta.

Terms and conditions at time of sale.

Further particulars may be had on application at the office of J. F. Josephson, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street North, with whom the title deeds are deposited. 4926

VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY,

SITUATE IN PARRAMATTA-STREET,

In Front of Messrs. Tooth's Brewery.

MR. BLACKMAN has been favoured with instructions from the Mortgagee to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, on MONDAY, THE 21ST OCTOBER, At Twelve o'clock precisely.

The following very desirable property, thus described in the mortgage deed, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of LAND, situate in the parish of Alexandria, in the county of Cumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, (being parcel of the KENSINGTON ESTATE), commencing at the junction of Kensington-street with Union-road; bounded on the east by Kensington-street, twenty-five feet; on the south by a westerly line of sixty feet; on the west by a northerly line of thirty-three feet, bounding Mr. Tooth's premises in Union-street aforesaid; and on the north by Union-road, sixty-two feet, to the commencing corner.

AND ALSO,

All that piece or parcel of LAND, (being part of the said Kensington Estate), bounded on the north by the building line of Parramatta-street, twenty feet; on the east by a southerly line of eighty feet to Union-road aforesaid; on the south by Union-road, twenty-feet; and on the west by a northerly line of eighty feet, to the commencing corner in Parramatta-street aforesaid. Which said two several parcels of land were conveyed to Patrick Monaghan and his heirs, to such uses, &c., &c.

On the lands above described there are erected ten weatherboarded two-story strong Houses, brick-nogged and plastered, ensuring in that thronged neighbourhood constant occupation. There is also another house, partly commenced, on this land, with a frontage to Parramatta-street; and, as a whole, this property offers a very desirable investment to the capitalist.

Terms and conditions will be declared at time of sale. 4935

BRINGELLY.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF G. A. KENT.

MR. J. ROBERTS is instructed by E. Knox, Esq., Official Assignee, to sell at the Retreat, Bringelly, on WEDNESDAY, 16TH OCTOBER, At ten o'clock,

Thirteen cows
Six working bullocks
Two young Durham bulls
Six heifers
Seventeen steers
Twenty-five pigs
One stack hay
Two horse carts
Black gelding, (capital draught, 16 hands)
One dray.
Water cart saddles, bridles, gig harness, ploughs, harrows, roller, tools, seventy-five milk coolers, churn, scales, weights, &c., &c.

Terms, Cash. 4958

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Badgery v. Towns.

MR. GEORGE SEYMOUR will sell, on SATURDAY NEXT, the 12th day of October instant, at the White Hart Inn, Windsor, at noon, unless this execution is previously satisfied, all the right, title, and interest, of the abovenamed defendant, of, in, and to, 154 cows, 101 bullocks, 88 steers, 10 heifers, and 5 stock horses, now running at the Namoi River; and in 81 calves, 70 head of heifers and steers, 4 brood mares, and 5 colts, now running at the Goulburn River.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-third of the purchase-money to be paid in cash, and the residue by approved endorsed bills at 3 and 6 months, without interest. 4951

BATHURST.

IN THE ESTATE OF JOHN STREET.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

MR. SLOMAN is instructed to sell by public Auction, at Read's Hotel, Bathurst, On WEDNESDAY, 16th OCTOBER, at Twelve o'clock,

A quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, sofa, chest of drawers, &c.; also, capital piano; plough, harrow, and other Farming Implements, cart, &c., &c.

ALSO:

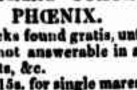
Six head of Horses

About three hundred Sheep, consisting of two hundred and fifty wethers, more or less, two years old, and about fifty ewes of various ages;

And one Bull of Mr. Street's well known breed.

After the above—

One case of Stationery, consisting of eleven reams of paper of various kinds, quills, copy books, arithmetical and other school books, Burns's Poems, Goldsmith's Works, O'Connell's Memoir of Ireland, Treatise on the Vine and Olive, &c. Also, a set of gig and tandem harness, a lot of three-bushel bags, piano, tea-urn, new iron bedstead, chest of drawers, with a variety of other property. 4912



TO STAND THIS SEASON,

AAGUNTAWANG, near MULGEE,

THE celebrated COACH-HORSE PHŒNIX.

Good paddocks found gratis, until 1st January, 1845, but not answerable in any way for losses, accidents, &c.

Terms—£2 15s. for single mares, groomage included. All payments to be made to Mr. Edwin Rouse, on or before the 1st January, 1845, or before the mares are removed. 4918

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